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To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1863. { NO. 6

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $2.

Special Notices will be charged $3 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sampson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1863.

Mariah O. Moore, Curtis Thomson and wife Jane, William E. Barden and wife Harriet O., James Moore and Henry W. Moore,

vs.

Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife Sarah W. and the Heirs at Law of Walter Moore, deceased.

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this cause reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in the town of Clinton, on the third Monday of November next, and answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, William C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court at office in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1863.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Clerk.

Sept. 30, 1863. 1-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HALIFAX COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1863.

George Rawlings, and others,
vs.
Jesse Rawlings, and Thomas Rawlings.
Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

THIS IS A PETITION filed at August Term, A. D. 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Halifax county, North Carolina, by George Rawlings and others, against Jesse Rawlings and Thomas Rawlings, praying for a distribution of Real Estate; and it appearing that Thomas Rawlings resides without the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying said Thomas Rawlings to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of November, 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against him.

Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office third Monday of August, 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk.

Oct. 15th, 1863. [Pr. adv. $21] 3-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HALIFAX COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1863.

Norfleet Pender, administrator of Lucinda Pender, deceased,
vs.
Lawrence Pender and others.

THIS is a Petition filed at May Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Halifax county, North Carolina, by Norfleet Pender as administrator of Lucinda Pender, deceased, against the heirs at law of said Lucinda, praying for a license to sell real estate, of which the said Lucinda died seized, for the payment of debts due by said Lucinda; and it appearing that Sophia Pender, Absella Shackleford, and the children and heirs at law of Polly Holton, a deceased sister of said Lucinda, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Halifax town, on the third Monday of August, then to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.

Witness, JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clk.

Oct. 15th, 1863 [Pr. adv. $21] 3-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HALIFAX COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1863.

Harriet Locke, Widow, &c.,
vs.
Heirs of Jas. Locke.

THIS is a petition filed at May Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Halifax County, North Carolina, by Harriet Locke against the heirs of said James Locke, praying for an allotment of dower, and it appearing to the Court that the defendants, Jackson, William H. and Jesse Locke, and William Porter reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the town of Wilmington, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of November, there and then to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.

Witness, James H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax, this third Monday of August, A. D., 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk, &c.

Oct. 15th, 1863 [Pr. adv. $21] 3-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HALIFAX COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D., 1863.

Mary E. Faulcon,
vs.
Heirs at Law of Jno. Faulcon.
Petition for Dower.

THIS is a petition filed at May Term, A. D., 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Halifax county, North Carolina, by Mary E. Faulcon, against the heirs of said John Faulcon, praying for an allotment of dower. And it appearing to the Court that the defendants M. T. J. Hawkins and wife Martha, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper, published in the town of Wilmington, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Halifax, on the third Monday of November, A. D., 1863, there and then to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them.

Witness, Jas. H. Whitaker, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Halifax, the third Monday of August, A. D., 1863.

JAS. H. WHITAKER, Clerk, &c.

Oct. 15, 1863. [Pr. adv. $21] 3-6w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the President and Directors of the Bank of Wilmington, N. C., to issue a certificate for two shares of the capital stock of said Bank in substitution of a Certificate lost or mislaid.

Oct. 21, 1863—4-4t S. D. THRUSTON.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE FOLLOWING times and places, to make assessment of all matured crops. Also, of all net cattle, horses, mules, &c., not used in cultivation. All persons interested must come forward prepared to render list: At Mrs. Armstrong's, in Rocky Point District, Monday, Nov. 2d; Lott Williams', Holly Shelter, 3d; South Washington, 4th; Wild Cat, 6th; Piney Wood, 7th; Point Caswell, 10th; Gum Swamp, in Camtuck, 11th; and at Long Creek on the 13th.

W. S. LARKINS, Assessor.

I WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSOR at the above named times and places, to collect the taxes already assessed, which are now due. Tax payers will attend, or the penalty of the law will be enforced.

J. S. HINES, Collector.

Oct. 13 3-4t.

SCHOOL.

REV. D. T. TOWLES will open the 12th October, a Primary and Classical School near Duplin Road, Duplin county, on the W. & W. R. R. Boys will be prepared for College if desired. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the School.

For further information, address Rev. D. T. TOWLES, Teachey's, N. C.

Oct. 15th 3-4t*

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED as Administrator on the estate of John Page, dec'd, I hereby give general notice to all creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All those indebted to the estate, will please make payment.

ALEX. H. MERRETT, Adm'r.

Oct. 28, 1863. 5-4t*

SALE—SALE.

ON THE 10th of November next, at the residence of John Page, dec'd, I shall offer at public vendue, all the perishable property belonging to said estate. I shall also at same time and place, hire out fifteen negroes for one year.

A. H. MERRETT, Adm'r.

Oct. 28, 1863. 5-4t*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made in the next General Assembly, to incorporate a company for mining Coal and manufacturing Iron, on Deep River.

Oct. 28th, 1863. 42-2t—5-2t*

A letter from Halifax, N. S., dated 18th instant, says:

The English steamer Giraffe, now the Gen. R. E. Lee, arrived in this port early last week, after successfully running the blockade of Wilmington. The Giraffe is a long, low side-wheel steamer of great power, and made the passage from Wilmington to this port in five days and twenty hours. The Giraffe suffered considerable damage coming out of Wilmington. One shot tore off a large portion of her bulwarks, broke the patent windlass, and knocked down three men. Another shot went right through her cabin, two feet above water mark.—Several shots went whizzing over and between her masts, and nothing earthly saved her from destruction but her great speed.

Gratuitous interrogatory to the flying Yankees at Chickamauga, who were peppered in the rear: "Don't you wish you had copperbottoms as well as copperheads.

WILMINGTON, N. C., OCT'R 30, 1863.

The Election.

Yesterday the vote for members of Congress came off in the several camps of the North Carolina troops, whether stationed in this or in any other State. We will give the returns as we receive them.

The following is the vote of Captain Fuik's Company, on service in town:

Third District.—WM. S. DEVANE, 10; THOMAS I. FAISON, 1.

Fourth District.—T. C. FULLER, 32; ROBT. STRANGE, 10; O. P. MEARES, 1.

The following is the vote of the soldiers at Fort Fisher:

1st District—SMITH, 1.

2d District—YELLOWLY, 103; BRIDGERS, 26; Scattering 1.

3d District—MCRAE, 33; LEACH, 2; FAISON 1; HOLMES 1.

4th District—STRANGE, 91; FULLER, 80; MEARES, 20; Scattering 12.

7th District—CHRISTIAN, 4; ASHE 1.

FORT CASWELL, Oct. 29th, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

Gentlemen:—Below find result of the election held at this Fort to-day.

Fourth District.—Strange, 41, Fuller, 169; Meares, 3.

Third District.—Devane, 17; Faison, 9; Leach, 2; McRae, 2.

Second District.—Yellowly, 21; Dunn, 5.

First District.—Arrington, 10; Turner 1.

Seventh District.—Ash, 5; Christain, 10.

Most respectfully,

J. M. McKINNON,
Lieut. & Post Adj't.

The Currency.

In the absence or abeyance of other topics of interest the newspapers throughout the country are discussing the question of the currency.

All agree that the amount of Confederate money in circulation is largely in advance of the requirements of the country, and that the immense rise in prices is due to this fact.

The question then is? How, in the first instance, shall we stop the issue of Treasury notes; and secondly, how shall we call in a sufficient proportion of those already issued to establish something of a balance between supply and demand?

No mere temporary measure will accomplish these objects. No measure will give assured value to the currency that does not effectually provide against any new inflation. If by any voluntary funding the present surplus could be retired, and if by taxation the necessity for further issues could be obviated, the difficulties in the way would be mainly overcome.

But so far as we have been able to judge, experience has shown that it will not do to rely upon voluntary funding, and this for the reason that at any given moment the largest operators in produce will naturally be opposed to any such movement, since any contraction of the currency must necessarily reduce the money value of their investments, and jeopardize their speculations; and the smaller ones, and the people in general, although handling apparently large sums, really have little or nothing to fund, as, under existing prices, it requires immense nominal sums to answer even their most economical requirements.

It is evident then that any mode to be effectual must be compulsory, and must be in the nature of taxation or of a forced loan, or both; say, by levying a tax of so much upon all ascertainable values, to be paid in Confederate currency; and by making a further assessment of so much upon all such values, to be paid in the same manner, for which stock may be issued, bearing such rate of interest as may be fixed. Thus the tax might prevent the further issue of notes, while the forced loan would have the effect of retiring a sufficient portion of our outstanding currency to bring our circulation within due and reasonable bounds. The tax ought to be a permanent measure—the forced loan would in its nature be a temporary measure.

We think we have sketched nearly all the valuable features of the measures that we have seen proposed. The practical difficulty, it appears to us, would arise out of the phrase "ascertainable values." How and how soon could such values be ascertained? By what scale should they be measured? How should or could fraud and evasion be detected and prevented?

These are matters of detail, for Legislative consideration. What strikes us as certain in principle, however, is that no measure can effect any good that does not establish a balance between the volume of the currency and the wholesome requirements of the country; and that even this will have no real or permanent value unless provision is made to keep that balance established by dispensing with or rendering unnecessary any further issue of treasury notes.

We also assume that no measure can accomplish these results that is not compulsory in its character, in the shape of a tax, a forced loan, or both; and that any tax should be calculated to continue as long as the necessity for it continues, and that, should it not be deemed expedient or possible to levy from year to year, should the war continue for years, a tax sufficient to meet all its requirements, then that any deficit should be made up by loans or otherwise not requiring nor permitting an additional issue of currency.

No doubt the Bankers' Convention soon to meet at Savannah, will give the country the advantage of their experience and financial knowledge. One thing is certain. No mere palliatives will do—nothing that does not actually retire the notes and guard against their re-issue.

The Currency Again.

It has been shown by experience that no sudden changes can be effected without causing serious inconveniences, perhaps loss, perhaps injustice, and it is a wise provision that as a general thing no reformation, no matter how desirable in itself, can be suddenly carried out. So it is in regard to the Confederate currency. If the volume of that currency could be suddenly reduced to the desired limits say one hundred and fifty million dollars, the effect of such a sudden contraction would be ruinous to almost every interest in the country. In ordinary times a bank contraction to the amount of twenty-five per cent, yea, of ten per cent, causes a pressure of a very intense character. This being the case, we can readily understand the effect which would be produced by a sudden reduction of three hundred per cent in the whole volume of our present circulating medium. We know that the expression three hundred per ct. is not strictly proper when speaking of a reduction, but it will be better understood perhaps than any more rigidly accurate expression. What we mean is that if the circulation is reduced from six hundred millions to one hundred and fifty millions, great changes of money values must occur, and if this be done suddenly these changes will amount to ruinous derangements. Therefore it is that we say that it is a fortunate circumstance that no such sudden reduction can be brought about either by voluntary action or by legislative compulsion.

Of course a little reflection will be sufficient to establish the fact that what is called the depreciation of the Government currency does not necessarily imply the failure of the Government credit, since credit and currency may possibly be separated. Currency is cheap because it is redundant, and because it has no outlet. It must find use and occupation within the limits of the Confederacy, or not at all. Suppose that instead of a circulation of six hundred millions of Confederate currency we had a circulation of six hundred millions of specie, and that for this specie there was no outlet nor means of employment beyond the limits of the Confederate States, the redundancy would be the same, and the inflation of prices about the same. It is true that in the case of gold hoarding might take place, which would in some measure answer the purpose of funding, though without interest. Of course we are supposing a case simply for illustration.

In regard to the expression "forced loan" which we, in common with others, have used, it amounts simply to compulsory funding, or rather to having a portion of the taxes assessed and paid in returned to the payers in the form of bonds.

This question of currency, is one that has exercised the ingenuity of men in all times, and still continues to do so; but for all that there are some common sense considerations connected with our present difficulties which are so plain of comprehension that he who runs may read, and to those only have we attempted to call attention, leaving the niceties for those who understand them.

Daily Journal, 31st ult.

For the last day of October this is as balmy a day as one could hope to see outside the tropics.

The Situation.

It does not seem likely that any movements will soon be undertaken in Northern Virginia. Things there are, for the present, at a stand-still. It is probable that General LEE will not advance. It is certain that MEADE can ot.—The late movement of our army to the north of Bull Run had for one of its objects the total destruction of the Rail Road, to such an extent that active operations by the enemy on the line of the upper Rappahannock, are probably rendered impossible for the season. Some indications would seem to point to a renewal of the attempt to advance upon Richmond by the shorter route, *via* Acquia Creek and Fredericksburg. But this we think is doubtful. One thing, we think, is not doubtful. The enemy has almost abandoned the hope of ever being able to reach Richmond by the upper or Gordonsville route.—All eyes for the present are turned to Charleston and to Chattanooga, but especially to the latter point, or rather its vicinity, which has been recently honored by a visit from his Excellency, President DAVIS.

It is too well known to require any concealment that the occasion of the President's visit to the Western army was the existence of difficulties and dissensions in that quarter. The object of his visit was to endeavor to remove these difficulties and dissensions—to restore harmony and re-establish confidence.

All are aware that a disagreement between General BRAGG and his division commanders has become chronic, and that in this disagreement the commanders are simply the indices of the army in general. It is unfortunate that, whatever General BRAGG's qualifications as an organizer may be, he does not command the confidence, still less enjoy the love of the army which he commands. That may be their fault—we suppose, but it is his misfortune and the misfortune of the service, so long as he remains in command of the now most important army of the Confederacy. This one great element of success Gen. BRAGG lacks—the confidence and love of his men; and without that neither JULIUS CÆSAR, HANNIBAL, nor NAPOLEON BONAPARTE could command the amount of success which might otherwise be achieved. But the fact is that an important part of the greatness of these great men was, that they always did command the confidence and win the love of all subordinated to or connected with them in any way. Mark the hold General LEE has. Mark the hold STONEWALL JACKSON had. It is an instinct with the soldier. Old Dad PRICE, who is only a militia soldier, has it; hence his success with inadequate means.

Well, the President went out. He saw and conversed with people, but he left things out at Chickamauga essentially as he found them; and the same elements of discord and weakness still exist there that existed before he went out. POLK takes HARDEE's place, and HARDEE takes POLK's, and FORREST goes away down somewhere among the swamps of Mississippi, where he will not soon be heard of, or at least where he can but remotely affect the main issue on trial. We fear that the difficulty with the Army of the West is not removed and hardly palliated, and will not be until either something is done—not to restore the *entente cordiale* between Gen. BRAGG and his army, for that never existed, but to *create* such cordial understanding, or failing in that, to transfer Gen. BRAGG to some other field of labor.

General BRAGG is a gallant veteran. It is not for us to cast imputations upon his conduct or criticise his generalship, but then it ought to be evident to his best friends, yea to General BRAGG himself, that his relations with all his officers is such as necessarily to impair the usefulness of *any* man.

What infirmities of temper, or what deficiencies of manner the General may unfortunately possess we know not, but some there *must* be, else why this state of things from first to last? We hear of no such thing with General LEE, nor indeed with any other General commanding any of our important armies. However, we must await the course of events, although we say candidly that we much fear things are not working right with the army of Tennessee, and that we more than fear that a short time will show it.

GILLMORE is working hard at Charleston to fulfil his part of the contract. DAHLGREN is pledged to take his ironclads into the inner harbor of Charleston as soon as GILLMORE shall have demolished Fort Sumter. It will be seen that the land batteries have been working hard for this object and that they have demolished a portion of the sea-wall—that bearing on the channel, we think is meant.—What the effect of this may be remains to be seen, as also whether, if Sumter were out of the way, or even in the enemy's hands, his vessels could approach the city.

From our own coast we hear few rumors and no news. It may be that a raid from Newbern is among the possibilities. We do not think that it is probable at an early day. Of course with an enemy so wiley as ours we do not know what may happen at any time.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The jury in the case of the boy SOLOMON, indicted for the murder of OWEN SWINSON, returned last night with a verdict of manslaughter. RALPH BUXTON Esq., Solicitor, appeared for the State, and JESSE GEORGE SHEPHERD, ROBERT STRANGE, E. J. PERSON and ADAM EMPIE, Esqrs., for the defence. The case was ably argued and attracted much attention, being one in which was alleged a servant struck by orders from and in defence of his master. The testimony was pretty long and somewhat contradictory, but we forbear further allusion to it or to other features of the case, as they will be presented in other cases arising out of the same transaction.

FORT SUMTER.—It would seem that in regard to Fort Sumter, that which in terms might very well be called a bull, turns out to be a literal truth. After she has been knocked down, she still manfully stands up. How long she can resist the fierce bombardment now being directed upon her, remains yet to be seen: but as she is simply a one story earthwork, or what amounts to the same thing, it is possible that the defence may be indefinitely postponed.—We don't well see how she can be knocked any lower, and as she cannot be approached by sea, she may long hold her assailants at bay.

The truth, we presume is, that after all, Sumter is held rather as a position than as an artillery fortification. It is desirable that we *should* hold the position, and it is even more desirable that the enemy should *not*.

THE IMPRESSING BUSINESS.—We learn that a report is in circulation in the country, that several lots of beef Cattle for this market have been impressed by the Government Agent. We are authorized to state that the Government Agent, for this district, Mr. OLIVER KELLY, has never seized any beef at all, and will not do so, except in case of absolute necessity. We are also authorized to say that Mr. KELLEY has *bought* for the government one small lot of Beef Cattle, on the way to market. From what we learn, these cattle were started with the intention of being sold to a butcher here; in fact, had been engaged to him at a certain price. The Government Agent bought them from the owner, on the road, at what price we know not, but learn that the owner said he was satisfied with what he got for them.

There has been considerable complaint made in the country, we learn, on account of impressments, when, in fact, as we are assured, no impressments have been, as yet, resorted to by Mr. KELLY, the only authorized agent for that purpose in this district.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.—The Archbishop of Dublin, Richard Whately, died on Oct. 8th. He born in Cavendish Square, London, in 1787, the fourth son of Rev. Dr. Whately, of Nonsuch Park, Surrey. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1808. At Oriel College, Whately distinguished himself by his theological bent, attaching himself to the Liberal or Low Church, as distinct from the High Church party. In 1822 he held the Hampton Lectureship at Oxford, and in the same year he was appointed to the Rectory of Halesworth, in Suffolk—a living of £450 a year. In the preceding year he had married the daughter of William Pope, Esq., of Hillingdon, Middlesex. It was while he was rector of Halesworth that he became known by his theological and theologico-political writings as one of the rising intellects in the English Church. In 1831, the Whigs being then in office, he was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of Glendalaugh; and since 1846 he had also been Bishop of Kildare. As Primate of Ireland, Dr. Whately has led a most active and influential life, taking interest as a liberal Church man in all questions of social and ecclesiastical importance, and more especially in Irish education. His public duties as Archbishop, however, have not interfered with his continued activity as a theological writer, for until within a few months of his death, his pen was constantly busy.

We find the above going the rounds. It is incorrect in stating that Archbishop WHATELY was Primate of Ireland. The Primacy attaches to the See of Armagh—not that of Dublin.

Artemus Ward says: "I have already given two cousins to the war, and stand ready to sacrifice my wife's brother rathur'n not see the rebelyin krusht—And if Wuss cums to wuss I'll shed every drop of blud my able bodied relation has got to proseckoot the war."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Official Correspondence between the Commissioners of Exchange in Regard to the Treatment of General Morgan and his Men.

[No. 1.]

OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE, }
FORTRESS MONROE, July 30, 1863. }

Hon. ROBERT OULD, Commissioner for Exchange, &c., Richmond, Va.:

SIR: This will inform you and through you, the authorities under whom you act, that Gen. John H. Morgan and his officers will be placed in close confinement, and held as hostages for the members of Col. Streight's command, who have not been delivered, in compliance with the conditions of the cartel agreed to by Major Gen. Dix and Major Gen. Hill.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MEREDITH.
Brig. Gen U. S. V. and Commissioner for Exchange.

[Mr. Ould, in reply to the above, demands to know in what respect the "close confinement" threatened will differ from the confinement of other prisoners, and states that "Col. Streight's command is treated exactly as are the other officers held in captivity by us." In reply to the charge of violating the cartel agreed to by Generals Hill and Dix, Mr. Ould writes:]

In retaining Col. Streight and his command the Confederate authorities have not gone as far as those of the United States have claimed for themselves the right to go ever since the establishment of that cartel. You have claimed and exercised the right to retain officers and men indefinitely, not only upon charges actually preferred, but upon mere suspicion. You have now in custody officers who were in confinement when the cartel was framed, and who have since been declared exchanged. Some of them have been tried, but most of them have languished in prison all the weary time without trial or charges. I stand prepared to prove these assertions. This course was pursued too, in the face not only of notice, but of protest. Do you deny to use the right to detain officers and men for trial upon grave charges, while you claim the right to keep in confinement any who may be the objects of your suspicion or special enmity?

[Receiving no reply to the foregoing, dated August 1st, on the 24th of the same month, Mr. Ould reassures the Federal agent that Col. Streight and his officers are treated exactly as others held in confinement at the Libby, and demands an explanation of the outrageous treatment of General Morgan and his brother officers.

[On the 30th of the following month, S. A. Meredith, the Federal Commissioner, writes to Mr. Ould, from Fortress Monroe, after more than a month's silence on the question:]

SIR: Had I succeeded, (after waiting thirty hours,) in obtaining an interview with you when I was last at City Point, I had intended to explain to you that the United States authorities had nothing whatever to do with the treatment that Gen. Morgan and his command received when imprisoned at Columbus. Such treatment was wholly unauthorized.

[The subjoined correspondence then ensues, by which it will be seen that Commissioner Ould has caught the Federal agent in a very embarrassing and disgraceful predicament.]

[No. 5.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 2, 1863.

Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: As you did not have the opportunity to explain to me at City Point how "the United States authorities had nothing to do with the treatment that General Morgan and his command received when imprisoned at Columbus," will you be so kind as to do it now? I thought Morgan and his command were prisoners of war, captured by the United States forces, and therefore in their custody. You and I have talked twice about General Morgan, and no hint was thrown out that he was not a prisoner of the United States. So far from that, on the 30th of July last, you informed me by letter, that "General John H. Morgan and his officers *will* be placed in close confinement and held as hostages for the members of Colonel Streight's command." Will you please explain to me what you meant by this notice of the 30th of July, if "the United States authorities had nothing to do with the treatment that General Morgan and his command received." Nay, more, will you enlighten me as to the point, why the United States authorities have allowed their prisoners and "hostages" to receive such "unauthorized treatment" for the past two months? I hope the reason is not of such a nature that it can only be communicated in a whisper. Let me have it on paper.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

[No. 6.]

RICHMOND, October 13, 1863.

Brigadier General S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: Accompanying this communication you will find the copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Alston, of General Morgan's command. Lieutenant Colonel Alston is the officer who was delivered at City Point by the last flag of truce boat. On the 30th of September last you informed me that "United States authorities had nothing whatever to do with the treatment that General Morgan and his command received when imprisoned at Columbus." In my interview with you, about one week ago, you informed me that General Morgan and his officers were held for others than "the members of Colonel Streight's command." You showed me a letter from General Hitchcock, in which that fact was announced. It seem that your authorities, having been assured, either from my representations, or from those of your own people in confinement at Richmond, that Col. Streight and his officers were receiving precisely the same treatment as that of other prisoners, they have adopted some other excuse for the continued confinement of General Morgan and his officers in a penitentiary; I ask if this does not show a determination to keep these officers in a confinement intended to be ignominious? When one excuse fails another is set up.

Your Secretary of War has, himself, borne testimony of the "honor" of Lieutenant Colonel Alston. I, therefore, call your attention to his communication, and again ask you how can General Morgan's original incarceration in the Ohio penitentiary, his continued confinement therein, the indignities received by him and his brother officers, and your announcement at our last interview be explained, if "the United States authorities had nothing to do with the treatment General Morgan and his command received when imprisoned at Columbus?" Will you also inform me whether the "United States authorities" intend to treat these officers as felons in the future? And if not, whether those authorities will allow others so to treat them?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

[No. 7.]

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, Oct. 10, 1863.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

In compliance with your request I beg leave to submit the following statement:

On the 5th day of July last Brigadier General John H. Morgan, in command of a force of Confederate cavalry, attacked the Federal garrison at Lebanon, Kentucky, which consisted of the Twentieth regiment Kentucky V. I., about five hundred men, and a section of artillery, about forty men all under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Hanson. After a severe engagement of about seven hours Colonel Hanson surrendered the entire force that had not been killed. He requested General Morgan to parole him and his command, to which General Morgan objected, in that his (Colonel Hanson's) Government had published a General order that no more such paroles would be respected." Colonel Hanson replied, "that he was aware of this order, but this was a case which, he believed, on proper representation to higher authority, would be permitted as an exception to this order, and, at any rate, if General Morgan would grant the parole to himself and the officers and men of his regiment he would pledge his personal honor that he not only would observe it, but would see that every other one to whom the privilege was extended should observe it; and, after making a proper statement of all the facts to higher authority, he should be ordered back into service, he would pledge himself to report to General Morgan at some point within the Confederate lines.

This interview took place in the presence of several officers, among whom were Capt. Davis, Assistant Adjutant-General of Duke's Brigade, who was an official witness of all that was said, and who immediately reported it to me, and brought the order from General Morgan for me to parole Col. Hanson and his men and officers. Acting under these instructions, I paroled them on the evening of the 5th of July, and on the 8th of July, Capt. William Campbell, of our command, and a small detachment of his men were captured by a portion of this very regiment, and were treated, on their arrival at Nicholsville, with the greatest indignity by Capt. Frank E. Wolcott, of Company F, of the same regiment. He not only abused the men as a parcel of horse-thieves and scoundrels, but took their boots and hats from them, and threw them away in their presence. Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson also came up a short time afterwards and took away from one of the parties some crackers and cheese, which he had been allowed by the sergeant to purchase.

In a few days afterwards, Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson was ordered to Louisville to do provost duty, relieving Lieut. Colonel Sterrit, of the 25th Michigan V. I., who was ordered to the field. He and his regiment are still on duty there.

On the 25th July Brigadier General Morgan and most of his officers were captured. They were carried to Cincinnati, and from thence he and twenty-eight of his officers were selected and carried to Columbus, Ohio, where they were shaved and their hair cut very close by a negro convict. They were then marched to the bath-room and scrubbed, and from there to their cells, where they were locked up. The Federal papers published, with great delight, a minute account of the whole proceedings. Seven days after forty-two more of General Morgan's officers were conveyed from Johnston's Island to the penitentiary, and subjected to the same indignities. I have seen Colonel D. Harrard Smith, one of the officers who was conveyed there among the second lot, and he told me that Mr. Merrion, the warden, apologized for such treatmet, but he had distinctly informed General Burnside that he would receive them on no other terms, and he had sent them.

* * * * *

Very respectfully submitted by
Your obedient servant,

[Signed] R. ALSTON,
Lieutenant Colonel P. A. C. S.

THE NEW STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.—The old one remodeled—is said to be one of the swiftest and finest ships in the navy, carrying an extraordinarily heavy battery—24 eleven-inch and 12 two hundred-pounder rifle guns—the heaviest ever placed on board ship

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From the Charleston Mercury, 29th, inst.

Siege Matters—One Hundred and Tenth Day.

During the entire night of Tuesday the monitors were battering steadily at the ruins of Fort Sumter.

At daybreak, yesterday morning, the Morris Island batteries reopened fire, which, conjointly with three of the monitors, they maintained until nightfall. Fort Sumter, as usual, was the chief target of Gillmore's gunners. The number of shots thrown at that post was 679, of which 88 missed. The fort made no reply to this severe cannonade. The enemy's aim was almost entirely against the sea face.

The enemy also kept up a brisk fire against Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins, which replied with precision of aim that evidently caused no inconsiderable annoyance to the Yankees.

A few of the shots from Battery Gregg, which were directed at Sullivan's Island, were appropriately acknowledged by the guns of Fort Moultrie.

We have the gratification to report that the day's firing passed off without a casualty, so far as we could learn, at any of our batteries. Our works received no material damage.

WHAT THE NORTHERN PAPERS SAY.

The Northern papers contain some interesting accounts from Morris Island. The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 23d refers to important dispatches received from Washington the day previous, gathered from official sources, in reference to the present Charleston expedition. By it, says the Inquirer, two very material points are established, namely: the different duties which were assigned to the army and navy when the expedition was planned in Washington. Gillmore's operations were to embrace the occupation of the southern portion of Morris Island, the capture of Wagner and Gregg, and the reduction of Sumter. Upon the reduction of Sumter, which was considered the chief obstacle in the Yankee's way of reaching Charleston, Dahlgren was to advance with the fleet, and complete the remaining object of the expedition. Gillmore, it is alleged, has long ago accomplished his part of the business, and it is even officially asserted that he recently offered to clear away for Dahlgren the rebel obstructions in the outer harbor.

The *Inquirer* contends that not only has Dahlgren, by his apathy, disappointed the entire Yankee nation, but he has very seriously delayed the capture of Charleston, and it is believed that, if he had attempted the entrance of Charleston harbor immediately after the reduction of Sumter, the city would now be Lincoln's. Such an event would not only have been a brilliant conclusion of the expedition, but it would also doubtless have given the Yankees a victory at Chattanooga. For, says the *Inquirer*, Gillmore could then have marched from Charleston to Branchville, and, taking possession of the railroad at that point, prevented the reinforcement of Bragg by Longstreet. But, so far from accomplishing a result so glorious, Dahlgren has contented himself with writing despatches to the Navy Department, that "there is no disagreement between himself and Gillmore."

The Inquirer concludes by saying: "It is now conceded, both by the press and the public, that Dahlgren, though a good ordnance officer, is a total failure as a naval commander. So far he has done nothing to entitle him to the least credit in the success before Charleston. The monitors are unimpaired, the Ironsides is cleared for action, the commanders are brave and skillful, the seamen are bold and fearless, but the directing mind of the fleet is full of hesitancy and doubt. When will this state of things be changed? The Inquirer hopes before the harbor is effectually sealed against the monitors. Gillmore has done, with the present force at his disposal, all that he can do beyond the shelling of Charleston. It remains for Dahlgren to accomplish his portion of the work. Will he even try to do it? The nation anxiously awaits the attempt, if nothing more."

Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY OF THE SIEGE.

Since our last the enemy has turned his whole attention upon the old fort, which continues to baffle his best efforts at reduction. A furious bombardment without intermission was kept up Wednesday night by two of the Monitors and batteries Gregg and Wagner. The only casualty was one man, private A. Goodwin, Company D, 12th Georgia Battalion, slightly wounded. Thursday morning the enemy's fire was exceedingly severe, and concentrated upon the sea face of Fort Sumter.

Two of the Monitors which had drawn off towards daylight, again moved up about half past twelve and re-opened fire, which they continued, in connection with the land batteries, to keep up until five, in the afternoon, when they again drew off. A third Monitor, supposed to be the leader or flag ship, approached the fort seemingly within six hundred yards, as if reconnoitering, and after moving round awhile returned without firing a gun. Captain Carson, with three of our sharpshooters in the fort, took a good position and fired with their rifles at some of the officers and crew on the outside of this leading Monitor, and it is believed with some effect.

During the morning the flag staff of the fort was shot away, but quickly replaced by Sergeant McLeod, Privates W. A. Dotterer, Silcox and Force, assisted by Capt. Carson. The number of shots fired by the Monitors and land batteries up to seven o'clock Thursday evening was seven hundred and seventy-nine, eighty of which missed and passed over. The only casualty occasioned by this severe fire was one man killed.

It is believed in military circles that the enemy's fire has reached its maximum, and that his guns cannot much longer stand the strain to which they have been subjected since the commencement of the present bombardment.—This opinion seems to be sustained by the fact that the fire at the time of writing this report, (eleven o'clock Thursday night,) is much slower than it has been. The average time between the shots Thursday morning, was about one in every two and three minutes, since then, however, the average is not more than one in every ten minutes. The effect upon the sea wall is not known.

The Ironsides still remains quiet. All was quiet at our other fortifications.—*Chas. Courier.*

THE SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT AT MISSIONARY RIDGE.—The editor of the Marietta (Ga.) *Confederate*, who was the only reporter that heard the speech of President Davis to the soldiers at Missionary Ridge, gives the following report of it:

He began by paying a warm tribute to their gallantry, displayed on the bloody field of Chickamauga, defeating the largely superior force of the enemy, who had boasted of their ability to penetrate to the heart of Georgia, and driving them back, like sheep, into a pen, and protected by strong entrenchments, from which naught but an indisposition to sacrifice, unnecessarily, the precious lives of our brave and patriotic soldiers, prevented us from driving them. But, he said, they had given still higher evidence of courage, patriotism, and resolute determination to live freemen, or die freemen, by their patient endurance and buoyant, cheerful spirits, amid privations and suffering from half rations, thin blankets, ragged clothes, and shoeless feet, than given by baring their breasts to the enemy.

He reminded them that obedience was the first duty of a soldier, remarking that when he was a youth a veteran officer said to him; "My son, remember that obedience is the soldier's first duty. If your commanding officer orders you to burn your neighbor's house down, and to sit on the ridge-pole till it fall in, do it." The President said this is an exaggerated statement of the duty, but prompt, unquestioning obedience of subordinates to their superiors could not be too highly commended. If the subordinate stops to consider the propriety of an order, the delay may derange the superior's whole plan, and the opportune moment for achieving a success or averting a defeat may be irretrievably lost.

He alluded to the boast of our enemy that, on the occupation of East Tennessee, they would heavily recruit their army, and subjugate us with the aid of our own people; but the boast had not been fulfilled. He said the proper course to pursue towards the misguided people of East Tennessee was, not to deride and abuse them, but to employ reason and conciliation to disabuse them of their error; that all of us had once loved and revered the old flag of the Union; that he had fought under its folds, and for fifteen years had striven to maintain the Constitution of our fathers in its purity, but in vain. It could not be saved from the grasping ambition for power and greed of gain of the Yankees, and he had to relinquish it. The error of the misguided among us was that they clung longer than we to what was once a common sentiment and feeling of us all, and he repeated, they must be reasoned with and conciliated.

In closing, he expressed his deep conviction of our eventful success under the blessings of Providence, and expected the army of Tennessee, when they should resume active operations, not to pause on the banks of the Cumberland, but to plant our banners permanently on the banks of the Ohio. This, he believed, would be done. As the humble representative of the people he returned them grateful thanks to the army of Tennessee for what they have already accomplished, and fervently invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon all officers and men composing it.

The President's remarks were rapturously and repeatedly cheered. Gen. Bragg was then lustily called for, and responded briefly and pointedly as follows: "My brother soldiers: It would be presumption in me to attempt to address you after what has been said to you by our distinguished Executive. You can make better speeches than I can—such as you have made from Shiloh to Chickamauga, at Richmond, Perryville, and Murfreesboro'. It is my office to record your speeches for you, and this I have endeavored to do to the best of my ability. I therefore return you my thanks, and beg you to excuse me from further remarks."

This good hit was received with cheers, and the soldiers dispersed.

GEN. SCOTT ON OUR GENERALS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that General Scott was encountered the other day by a leading Washington official, with whom the old veterans fell into a very unreserved talk about our Generals. It will not surprise any one to know that he pronounced Lee the greatest General of the war; or that he declared that he was more disappointed in General McClellan's performances than he ever was before those of any officer in our service. General Grant's operations he spoke of as displaying more military skill than any other General had exhibited on our side; and could only remember him in the Mexican war as a young lieutenant of undoubted courage, but giving no promise whatever of anything beyond ordinary ability.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29th, 1863.

The enemy's fire to-day was exceedingly severe, and concentrated altogether on the west face of Sumter. 779 shots were fired from Gregg, Wagner and the monitors; eighty shots missed. One man was killed at the Fort. A heavy bombardment is still going on.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30, 1863.

The bombardment of Sumter has been heavy and continuous all night, from Gregg, Wagner and central battery. It is reported that the Monitor burst her gun, and retired with her turret disabled. No further casualties reported. This morning heavy firing from the two and three hundred pounder Parrotts is still progressing.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30th, 1863.

The bombardment of Sumter is regarded as the heaviest that has yet taken place. From sundown on Wednesday to sundown on Thursday, 1215 shots, of all calibres—from 15-inch Monitors to 300-pounder Parrotts, and downward—have been thrown into and against the fort. The only casualties have been 7 privates in the 12th Georgia, all slightly wounded. On Thursday night no casualties. This morning the enemy opened from their mortar battery at Cumming's Point, upon the northeast angle of the Fort, which seemed to be the special object of attack, as shown by the firing to-day. They appear to avoid firing on the city side of the fort. The enemy's batteries engaged were Gregg, Wagner and Cumming's Point, in addition to three monitors. The bombardment of Sumter is still going on, but the fire is a good deal slackened. Our batteries continue to fire slowly and deliberately, but the enemy are, at present, paying no attention to them.

SUMTER SEA WALL FALLEN IN—A NUMBER OF MEN CRUSHED.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31st, 1863.

The enemy's fire last night on Sumter continued furious and incessant from his land batteries. This morning about four o'clock, a portion of the sea wall fell in, burying some of our men detailed from the 12th Georgia and 25th South Carolina Regiments beneath the ruins. Thirteen men are missing—their names are yet unknown. Two bodies have been brought to the city—one, Mr. Martin of the 12th Georgia, the other an overseer of negroes.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29, 1863.

We have again a period of quietude, unbroken by the slightest rumor to which any importance may be attached. The papers are filled chiefly with communications and editorials on the subject of the finances, and discussing the question of subsistence, which is becoming one of serious interest to the people of this section of the State.

The resolution in the House of Delgates, requesting the Governor to make known to the people by proclamation their rights under the impressment law, and the method of protecting themselves against unlawful seizure of their property has been indefinitely postponed.

No flag of truce is expected until Saturday.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29, 1863.

The President delayed his departure to-day in consequence of the arrival of Vice President Stephens, Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and others to confer with him. He will leave to-morrow for the coast via Macon.

YANKEES CAPTURED.

OKOLONA, MISS., Oct. 29th, 1863.

Twenty two prisoners and two pieces of artillery, captured by Gen. Ferguson's command, arrived here this evening. The prisoners are from Alabama and Mississippi and the North.

FROM PASCAGOULA, MISS.

PASCAGOULA, MISS., Oct. 29th, 1863.

A courier from Bay St. Louis says that one hundred Yankees, under cover of the gunboat Commodore, landed at that place on the 23d, and surprised and attacked the cavalry, wounding one man slightly, and Capt. Marshall severely through the body. They recaptured four prisoners which we had previously taken, burned four houses, plundered the place, and carried off some negroes.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, GEO., Oct. 30th, 1863.

No news reported from above by telegraph. The following has been received by mail:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 29th, 1863.—The enemy have crossed a division at Brown's Ferry, three miles below Chattanooga, and taken possession of Raccoon Mountain. They are apparently fortifying. The enemy have kept up a rapid shelling of our camps on the West side of Lookout to-day, our batteries replying. No report of casualties. Heavy skirmishing is anticipated on our left

A special dispatch to the Intelligencer, same date, says that two divisions, Howard's and Hooker's, came yesterday, with a wagon train, from Bridgeport to Lookout Valley, and were joined by Granger's corps last night, which crossed at Brown's Ferry, three miles below Chattanooga, to this side. Jenkins' division attacked the enemy at two o'clock this morning, and captured a number of wagons and twenty prisoners. The enemy occupy the west side of Lookout Creek and Longstreet's forces the east side.

CAMP 20TH N. C. REG'T, }
Near Kelly's Ford, Va., Oct. 23, 1863 }

Messrs. Editors: Thinking a short notice of the whereabouts and doings of the old 20th would not be uninteresting to your readers, I write this short communication. Since the battle of Cold Harbor, which was the first in which it was engaged, this regiment has participated in almost every "big fight" in Virginia and Maryland—first in the battles around Richmond, then in Maryland last year, next at Chancellorsville—in all of which it suffered severely; and finally at Gettysburg. To an outside looker on it appeared to be almost annihilated, scarcely numbering thirty rank and file on its return from Pennsylvania, particularly Co. G, with whose history I am best acquainted, suffered in this hard contested fight losing its Captain, O. L. Mercer, and 2d Lieut. T. C. Fulwood, than whom two more promising young officers were not to be found in any company; also three privates killed and four sergeants, one corporal and five privates captured. Of the seventeen, officers and men, who went into the fight, only two escaped unhurt. The Reg't now numbers 300 present for duty—has participated in the recent movements in this section, being engaged in the fight at Moreton's Ford, on the Rapidan, on Sunday, the 11th inst., and since then has been with the main army in its tour over the Rappahannock, where it was only engaged in some light skirmishing.

Colonel Toon, who has recently returned from his home, where he was for some time confined, from a wound received at Chancellorsville, is at his post; is a gentleman of courtesy and ability, and worthy of his charge. Lt. Col. Slough is still absent from the effects of a wound received at Gettysburg. Major Brooks, who was also wounded at Gettysburg, has returned to his place, and is in the enjoyment of the favor of his command.

Of the company officers I cannot speak in detail, but will add that all seem to be satisfied, and to give general satisfaction. The only trouble among us that is regarded as anything, is a desire on the part of all to see home and friends again. Yours, &c.,

D. K. BENNETT,
Lt. Com'dg Co. G.

British House of Commons.

The last general election for the Lower House of the British Government, we have the authority of a correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* for stating, took place in March, 1857, and the Parliament met soon after. As the term for which members are elected is seven years, there will be a new election next spring, if the "Mercury's" correspondent is correct. We think it more than likely that the question of the recognition of the Confederate States will be an issue in that election.

This has now become a matter of practical importance to the British people, since without recognition they can have no consul or other agent or representative here to protect British subjects and look after British interests; and it is the boast of the British nation that go where they may the subject of that power have the protecting hand of the Government over them. We shall not be surprised to see a popular agitation springing up in England on this question, that will not be quieted until the privilege of representation is secured here, though the only means by which it can be acquired—our recognition, and the free practice of international courtesies and favors.—*Rich. Whig.*

DIED.

In Magnolia, [illegible] on the [illegible] of the 21st instant, Mr. J. A. PARKER, in the 35th year of his age.

At Rocky Point, on the 25th inst., JOHN J. HUFHAM, aged 32 years.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV'R 5, 1863.

Change of Terms.

We are at length compelled to follow the example of our [illegible] the country, without a single exception [illegible] to the pressure of circumstances, [illegible] to conform in some measure to the enormous [illegible] prices of everything used in our business. We [illegible] old rates, although publishing at them [illegible] a losing business, until a further ad[illegible] of paper should render that no longer [illegible]. We have this week received notification of such [illegible] must therefore announce that from and after [illegible] following will be our

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH IN ADVANCE:

[illegible] Months $10

[illegible] do 6

The Daily Journal will be supplied by the month to [illegible] TWO DOLLARS.

Weekly paper for 6 months $4

[illegible] will be received for either paper, for a [illegible] than six months, and none for the Weekly [illegible] shorter time.

The Trade will be supplied with the Daily paper at TEN [illegible] copies, or in that proportion for a less [illegible] copies.

[illegible] will be inserted in either paper (Daily or [illegible]) at the rate of two dollars per square of ten lines, [illegible] insertion.

Our New Rates.

[illegible] do not like our new terms. Neither [illegible] rather that circumstances had been [illegible] to continue publishing at the [illegible], for we were vastly better [illegible] the daily, or $2.50 for the weekly [illegible] our present rates. Paper is seven [illegible]. Ink ten to fifteen times.— [illegible] we wish we could pay our men [illegible] we cannot issue our paper [illegible] It would be folly to attempt it.— [illegible] prices. We speak [illegible]. What it costs to live [illegible].

[illegible] at the high prices which we are forc[illegible] of our soldiers in camp. If we [illegible] would send bundles to each camp free of [illegible] broke out, but that is out [illegible] and must do the best we [illegible].

[illegible] Yankees are landing a heavy force [illegible] Hampton Roads and not far from [illegible] may indicate another change of [illegible] of an expedition against [illegible]. We rather think, however, [illegible] an attempt to take [illegible] from the south side. It [illegible] of some eight or ten [illegible] favor the idea that [illegible] News looked to [illegible] the position of things [illegible] necessity for relieving [illegible] would sufficiently ac[illegible] without seeking any other solu[illegible]. Yankee letter-writers have fore[illegible]. The attempt to reach Rich[illegible] has been pretty much giv[illegible] will hardly follow in the foot[illegible] by offering himself up [illegible] the Fredericksburg route. The [illegible] are not so inspiriting [illegible] to plunge another [illegible] there is, therefore, every reason [illegible] upon Richmond enter into [illegible] Lincoln authorities, that at[illegible] the South side of James River, [illegible] would offer the prospect [illegible] open line of rail road com[illegible] and the Southern and South[illegible].

[illegible] force at New[illegible] receive a more Southern [illegible] hear from them without [illegible] to do so. We must [illegible] rather they would pass [illegible] the honor of an interview with [illegible].

[illegible] yesterday that a Yankee merchant [illegible] Swansboro' either mistaking it [illegible] that it was occupied by the [illegible] the vessel was taken by some [illegible] Swansboro', or its vicinity and [illegible] had been secured. This re[illegible] admits of considerable [illegible].

Superior Court.

[illegible] the case of ALVA SMITH, [illegible] murder of OWEN HINSON, re[illegible] the examination of [illegible] was apparent that there [illegible] and he was [illegible]. The trial of Mr. SMITH was [illegible] the same night, the [illegible].

[illegible] Caldwell urges the speculator [illegible] upon something else than [illegible] soldiers' families. He asks [illegible] or $3 a bushel, or [illegible] the soldier's pay go [illegible]. He says it [illegible] increase the soldier's pay, [illegible] the speculator would [illegible] bushel of corn. His remedy [illegible] that Congress shall pass a [illegible] army who sells a bush[illegible] pound of bacon for [illegible].

[illegible] impracticable, and while the [illegible] would be unjust, still a [illegible] might not be wholly [illegible].

[illegible] most people innocently la[illegible] speculate upon something [illegible] they are doing no harm; [illegible] speculating is tobacco or [illegible]. It may be compara[illegible] values balance each [illegible] in one class of articles [illegible] tobacco and bacon [illegible] let speculation run to[illegible] price, and you will see [illegible], or any visible attention [illegible] will have gone up in [illegible].

[illegible] for Congress is progressing very [illegible] to be small. At 11 o'clock, [illegible] polled. We are unable to [illegible].—*D. Journal*, 4th.

[illegible] communication in which he desires [illegible] whether it is right, proper, [illegible] officers to curse, abuse [illegible] need hardly be asked, [illegible]. If indeed this be the [illegible] says it is, then sure[illegible] the breach than in the [illegible], if such there be, we [illegible] that pertains to [illegible] and impli[illegible] enforce it; but as [illegible] are citizens, the [illegible] same right to have [illegible] in the land. This is [illegible] that it requires discus[illegible] insert the communica[illegible] further refer to a matter so plain.

[illegible] Mails.

We [illegible] Col. FREMONT and Capt. DRANE [illegible] arrangement to place us in a dif[illegible] on both roads has failed to [illegible] from the North, and we have [illegible]. Why this is we do not know, but we do know that it is somewhat inconvenient. We trust that [illegible]. The children of Israel made bricks without straw. (By the way, those straw-mixed bricks were [illegible]) and why shouldn't we make papers without mails? Have we not the telegraph to bring us nearly all the most important news? [illegible] and will it not try various and sundry burglars [illegible] or supposed to have behaved [illegible]. Still we would like to have the mails.—*Daily Journal*, [illegible].

The Gas.

We do not think we are fond of grumbling. In fact we know that fault has been found with us for not "raking" things when many people think they ought to be "raked." We do not like to grumble about the gas, but the thing shows (very dimly) for itself. Wherever the fault lies it is evident that our gas lately has been very poor. If we were to judge from one circumstance we should say that the supply has been inadequate. A few nights since we went out of doors for a few moments, and on our return found the house in utter darkness. The gas had been burning dimly before. It had, in the meantime, gone clean out. On examination we found that the gas was turned on fully, or rather that it would have been turned on if there had been any in the pipes, but although the gas-cocks were turned wide open, not even the smell of gas escaped.

Now, gas is $20 a thousand. To that all are prepared to submit. Other things have risen, why not gas? That is all right. People who wish to *have* gas ought to pay for it; but again, those who pay for gas wish to *have* it. We trust that some remedy will soon be found for the existing difficulty, elsewise people will be glad to burn day light, and failing that, to resort to fat lightwood, or almost anything rather than go in the dark.

To-Morrow.

To-morrow will close the elections for Congress in this State and we shall be pleased when it is over. To be sure in our own immediate district there has so far been little, perhaps too little excitement, and no bitterness, and it is too late now to expect to get up excitement or to apprehend the advent of anything like ill-feeling. So may it always be. We have our preference and we shall vote accordingly. We expect every other man to do the same.

But all districts are not like this, and in some there is no little excitement and some ill-feeling. We are glad that in these districts the evil has about reached its worst point. It can hardly be intensified in the day that is to come.

All that we have ever said in this present contest we now repeat. Men are not to be sent to Congress as rewards for anything, or as affording evidences of mere personal preference. They are to be sent there to serve their constituencies and the country at an eminently critical juncture in the affairs of the Confederacy. All we can advise is to vote for those who by sound principle, clear judgment, and, if available, by matured experience, give the best guarantees for serving the country faithfully and well. Vote for no man who comes with a label on his collar and calls himself "conservative" to the exclusion of the balance of his fellow citizens, or of any part of them.—Nay, vote for no man, who, at this time, comes with *any* factious device—who knows any party but that of his country in this her hour of peril. This is no time for such things. The country is at war—her only salvation depends upon maintaining her ground in that war boldly and unflinchingly. To that end let all the energies of all her sons—all the wisdom of all her legislators be directed, not to dead issues, nor to the appeals of those who now would prate about "conservatives" and "destructives."

But the die will soon be cast. Let us hope that the result may be such as will redound to the honor and promote the best interests of the State and of the Confederacy. Should such be the result, it will matter little to us by whose instrumentality it is effected. One thing only we would say in conclusion, vote! Do not, in the clash of arms forget or neglect to exercise your civil rights. Leave none of them in abeyance.—*Daily Journal*, 3d.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Court is engaged to-day in the trial of the eight persons arrested and committed on the charge of burglary in breaking into the store of Messrs. BROWN & ANDERSON, and also of stealing a trunk and valise from the City Hotel. This case will probably occupy a considerable length of time.—*Daily Journal*, 3d.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Four of the persons placed on trial yesterday, on charge of breaking into the store of Messrs. BROWN & ANDERSON, were convicted, namely: a rather oldish man named MURPHY, or Captain MURPHY, as he seems sometimes to have been called; PETER MURRAY; RICHARD ROBERTS, quite a youth; and a man named SOUTH, with an *alias*. The four others were acquitted, but were held to answer sundry other charges of stealing and robbery, among other things of Captain CUMMINGS' valise and Mr. MORGAN'S trunk. There are four indictments pending against them. The breaking up and exemplary punishment of this gang may have a useful effect in warning off others.—*Daily Journal*, 4th.

Exchange of Prisoners.

A difficulty seems to have arisen in regard to the exchange of prisoners, and for the present none but sick and wounded are exchanged. Richmond is overrun with Yankee prisoners, and so will all our other military prisons soon be.

Whether this state of things will continue a long or a short time, or whether it is intended by the enemy that the rule of no exchange of prisoners shall prevail hereafter, we have no means of judging. It is said Mr. STANTON, LINCOLN'S Secretary of War, has been uniformly opposed to all exchanges, judging that in consideration of our greatly inferior numbers as a people, compared with the enemy, the surest way to cripple us and reduce our fighting population, would be to keep all the prisoners that are captured. He also calculates that the prisoners we may take will also tend to cripple us by imposing additional and heavy burdens upon our means of subsistence deemed to be already sufficiently scanty.

We have no doubt in the world but that Mr. STANTON would so reason, and would be willing and anxious so to act, if he could, but he cannot. The service is already sufficiently unpopular at the North, and neither the draft nor calls for volunteers serve to fill up the ranks soon to be depleted by the expiration of the terms of enlistment of a large number of the soldiers. Let it be once understood that there is to be no exchange of prisoners—that each gentleman with an azure abdomen who may become a prisoner, may stay as a prisoner in the South with the chance of short commons, and the game of raising a new army at the North is up. In fact we rather think that the stoppage of exchange would weaken the enemy more than it would do the Confederacy, and for this reason we feel almost certain that some system will soon be agreed upon and put in operation for its resumption. We believe STANTON to be capable of most things, and were humanity or good faith towards Confederates or the Confederacy the only consideration involved, we would expect nothing at his hands; but his own people, for their own sakes, will compel him to have some regard for common decency, and the rules of honorable warfare.

The Election.

Vote in Company H, 50th Regiment N. C. T., from Harnett:

T. C. Fuller,	31
R. Strange,	12
O. P. Meares,	1

The following is the vote at Fort Anderson:

2nd District—Bridges, 12; Yellowly, 9; Dunn 1.
3rd " Devane, 1; Leach, 1.
4th " Fuller, 3; Strange, 2.

The following is that vote in Captain Galloways's Company stationed below Fort Caswell:

R. Strange,	39
O. P. Meares,	4

This makes the full vote of the command at Caswell to stand thus: Fuller 169; Strange 80; Meares 7.

CAMP DETACHMENT,
61st N. C. TROOPS,
Kenansville, Oct. 30th, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

Gentlemen: Below you will find the result of the election held in detachment 61st N. C. Troops, on the 29th October.

First District.—Edward Warren, 16; Smith, 1; Starke, 1.
Second District.—Bridgers, 2; Yellowly, 1.
Third District.—Devane, 7; Faison, 6.
Fourth District.—Meares, 4.
Fifth District.—Turner, 3; Arrington, 1.
Seventh District.—Christian, 4.

Most respectfully,
JOHN F. GUTHRIE,
Lieut. Company C.

THE following is the vote of Cummings' Battery, at Kinston, N. C.:

3d District.—DEVANE, 1.
4th " R. STRANGE, 19; O. P. MEARES, 6; T. C. FULLER, 6.
7th District.—ASHE, 1.

The following is the vote of the eighth battalion, N. C. Partizan Rangers, (Nethercutt's) in camp near Topsail Sound, consisting of the companies of Capt. DAVID S. DAVIS, Capt. J. G. DAVIS, Capt. JESSE P. WILLIAMS, Capt. WM. R. BASS, and Capt. W. J. RASBERRY:—Dr. J. T. LEACH, 105; THOMAS I. FAISON, 21; D. K. MCRAE, 8.

The following is the vote of Captain J. O. KELLY'S Company, "F," 50th Reg't N. C. T.

4th District.—Fuller, 4; Strange, 1.
7th District.—Ashe, 10; Christian, 31.

A MERITED PROMOTION.—We have been pleased to learn that *Major* JOHN J. HEDRICK has been promoted, and is now *Col.* JOHN J. HEDRICK. We congratulate the Col. upon his promotion to a rank which he has so well earned by his valuable services in the construction of most admirable works for the protection of Wilmington.

The Elections.

One part of the elections for members of Congress in this State is over—the next part is yet to come. The citizens who are soldiers have already voted. The citizens who are not soldiers have yet to vote. The vote in the different precincts will be taken on Wednesday next, the 4th inst., and if the vote of the soldiers in camp forms any criterion by which to judge of that likely to be cast by the citizens at home, the aggregate vote will be unprecedentedly small.

Where there is no other issue made, we most assuredly would make no party issue, although under certain circumstances, we might feel constrained to accept something like such an issue when forced upon us. Thus, when the Raleigh *Standard* comes forward and makes a partizan rally for Mr. CHRISTIAN or for Dr. LEACH, one in the seventh, the other in the third district, we should feel no hesitation in expressing our dissent and opposition.—Nay more, we should feel ourselves fully justified in meting out to those gentlemen the same measure that their friends and supporters seek to mete out to others. We would have and we do have no hesitation in saying that the very fact that they are pushed forward as exclusive "Conservative" party candidates, is and ought to be a ground for their own exclusion. We say also, without bitterness or animosity, that the position of these gentlemen and of Mr. TURNER of Orange is not such a one as seems to us at all suitable to be held by gentlemen aspiring to represent Southern constituencies at the present time. Peace candidates! After the elections at the North this is worse than nonsense—much worse.

We do not select Messrs. CHRISTIAN, LEACH or TURNER on any personal grounds, for we do not know them, neither do we do so because of any partizan feeling on our part but because of our dislike to an objectionable partizan position upon theirs. Of course our remarks will equally apply to any other parties similarly placed.

We have hardly referred to individuals in connection with the pending election. We have confined ourselves to facts and principles. We would not deviate from this rule now, but that the issue appears to be ostentatiously paraded by the *Standard*.

We do not like to say harsh things. We do not wish to attribute wrong motives to any one, but at the same time we feel bound to warn all who would not have themselves and their districts represented either by the tools or leaders of a desperate and revengeful faction—who would not submit to the dictation of an ambitious and not too scrupulous political wire-worker, to beware of those who go into the field as party men, as "Conservatives"—who wear Mr. HOLDEN'S collar and work in his traces. And we would say the same about any other man or influence occupying ground which seems to us so objectionable, and adopting a course which must seem to all so well calculated to disturb the harmony of the State, which indeed has already disturbed the harmony of the State to a degree deeply to be regretted.

We trust that the vote will turn out to be fuller than most people expect it to be. It is really a matter of the deepest interest that we should be well and ably represented.—Surely our people care enough for their country—for themselves to induce them to turn aside for a short time to examine the case and cast their suffrages for a person to represent them in a body whose action may effect their own destinies more than any which has yet met, or which may hereafter meet.—*Daily Journal*, 2d.

ELECTIONS are held to-day in Massachusetts, New York Maryland and Wisconsin. In the first a Governor, Lieut. Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, will be chosen. In the second, (New York) State officers, (Governor and Lieut. Governor, excepted) and members of the Legislature. Wisconsin elects a Governor and other State officers, and members of the Legislature. Maryland elects members of Congress and Legislature.

As for Massachusetts, we all know how she will go. If in the "lowest deep" there be "a lower deep" she will seek that. The Legislature to be elected will choose a successor to CHARLES SUMNER whose term as U. S. Senator, expires on the 4th of next March. It makes little difference what way New York goes. Her politicians are defective either in principle or back-bone, or both. Wisconsin will go black. It is on the line of emigration to be made up of New England adventurers and Republican German Squatters—men over whom CARL SCHURZ exerts so much influence.—*Daily Journal* 3d.

Casualties among General Officers on Both Sides During the War.

The following is a list of casualties of the Yankee Generals killed, died and resigned since the war:

KILLED OR DIED FROM WOUNDS IN BATTLE.—Major Gens Philip Kearney, at Chantilly; Jesse L Reno, South Mountain; J K T Mansfield, Antietam; Israel B Richardson, Antietam; Hiram G Berry, Chancellorsville; A W Whipple, Chancellorsville; John F Reynolds, Gettysburg.

Brigadier Generals, Nathaniel Lyon, Wilson's Creek; F W Lander, Edwards' Ferry; W H L Wallace, Shiloh; Thos Williams, Baton Rouge; H Bohlen, Rappahannock Ford; Geo W Taylor, Manassas; Isaac P Rodman, Antietam; P A Hickleman, Corinth; Jos J Jackson, Perryville; W K Terrill, Perryville; Geo D Bayard, Fredericksburg; C F Jackson, Fredericksburg; Joshua W Still, Stone River; E N Kirk, Stone River; Edmund Kirby, Chancellorsville; Geo Boomer, Vicksburg; Stephen H Weed, Gettysburg; E J Farnsworth, Gettysburg; S K Zook, Gettysburg; Geo C Strong, Morris' Island; W H Lytle, Chickamauga.

DIED—Major Generals C F Smith, O M Mitchell, Wm Nelson, E V Summer.

Brigadier Generals, J H Helm, R L McCook, F E Patterson, Thomas Welsh, C D Jemison, J B Palmer, James Cooper.

Brig. Gen'ls J W Phelps, C E Thurston, J W Denver, Willis A Gorman, Jas Craig, T T Crittenden, A C Harding, M S Wade, Wm G Campbell, Jas Shields, John Cochrane, Thos F Meagher, Leonard F R Ross, C C Dodge.

CASHIERED—Maj-Gen Fitzjohn Porter.

DISMISSED—Brig-Gen J W Revere.

The following is a list of the Confederate Generals killed or died from wounds received in battle:

General A S Johnston, Shiloh; Lieutenant General T J Jackson, Chancellorsville.

Brigadier Generals Robert S Garnet, Carrick's ford; Bernard E Bee, Bull Run; F K Zollicoffer, Mill Spring; Ben McCulloch, Pea Ridge; James McIntosh, Pea Ridge; A H Gladden, Shiloh; T W Ashby, Cross Keys; Robert Hatton, Fair Oaks; Richard Griffith, Chickahominy; T G (?) Rhett, Chickahominy; S C Winder, Cedar Mountain; R E Garland, South Mountain; L O'B Branch, Antietam; George B Anderson, Antietam; —— Stark, Antietam. J T Hughes, Lexington; Henry Little, Iuka; —— Moore, —— Martin, Corinth; Maxey Gregg, T R R Cobb, Fredericksburg; J E Rains, Roger Hanson, Stone River; E F Paxton, Chancellorsville; E D Tracy, Port Gibson; L Tilghman, Champion Hill; Martin E Green, Vicksburg; Wm D Pender, Richmond; B Garnett, Wm Barksdale, Paul J Semmes, Gettysburg; JJ Pettigrew, Falling Waters; A E Stein, Prairie Grove; B H Helm, Preston Smith, Chickamauga.

DIED—Major Generals D E Twiggs, Earl Van Dorn, J S Bowen, D R Jones.

Brigadier Generals J B Grayson, Philip St George Cocke, W D Smith, Daniel S Donelson, John B Floyd, T A Flournoy, J B Villipigue, J K Duncan, W H Carroll (?)

RESIGNED.—Major Generals M L Bonham, Gus A Smith, George B Crittenden.

Brigadier Generals T T Fauntleroy, G W Randolph, S C Anderson, Albert Pike, Humphrey Marshall, H R Jackson, L T Wigfall, J R Anderson, Robert Toombs, Roger A Pryor.

The Fate of the Apostles.

St. Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with the sword at the Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets at Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil at Rome, and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death in Ephesus, in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a Fuller's club.

St. Phillip was hanged up against a pillow, at Hierapolis, a city of Phyrygia.

St. Bartholemew was flayed alive, by the command of a barbarous King.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people until he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance, at Caromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon Zealot was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas was stoned to death by the Jews at Salima.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome, by the tyrant Nero.

THE QUESTION OF FUEL at the North is attracting quite as much attention as at the South. Last year coal was $4,50 per ton; now it is $10, and still rising; and the increase of coal mined this year over the last is a million and a half of tons. The reason of the increase of price is due to the immense number of steamers in the service of the Government. The New York News says: The coal that should warm the poor of New York this winter is being consumed by the fleet of ironclads that have lain off Charleston during the last one hundred days, and will remain there indefinitely. While the Government thus demands coal in one direction, it sends a force of 20,000 troops into the mines of Pennsylvania to draft the miners into the army in such proportion that labor has became so scarce that miners are paid $5 per day! Thus, while the workmen of New York must pay double and triple prices for coal, the owners of mines pay immense wages. The same circumstances pervade all employments. In all directions labor is become scarce and wages higher. The cost of all goods is increasing, and holders know that they can not be replaced at former rates.—*Richmond Whig.*

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND ALONZO PORTER, D. D., BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PUBLIC VIEW OF SLAVERY

I have seen, with great amazement, a protest against my letter on the "Bible View of Slavery," signed by you and a long list of your clergy, in which you condemn it as "*unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ*," as "an effort to sustain, on Bible principles, the States in rebellion against the Government in the wicked attempt to establish, by force of arms, a tyranny in the name of a republic, whose corner stone shall be the perpetual bondage of the African," and as such you say that it challenges your "*indignant approbation*."

Now my right reverend brother, I am sorry to be obliged to charge you, not only with a gross insult against your senior, but with the more serious offence of a false accusation. My letter was first published in January, 1861, more than three months before the war began, at a time when no one could anticipate the form of government which the Southern States should adopt or the course which Congress might take in reference to their secession. And when I consented to its re-publication, I did not suppose that it would be used in the service of any political party, although I had no right to complain if it were so used, because the letter, once published, became public property. But in its present form there is nothing whatever in it which bears on the question of "rebellion" or of the "perpetual bondage of the African," or of a "tyranny under the name of a republic," of which slavery should be the "corner stone." On the contrary, I referred, on the last page to my lecture published in Buffalo, in 1850, and to my book called "The American Citizen," published in New York in 1857, where I set forth the same views on the subject of slavery, adding, however, a plan for its gradual abolition whenever the South should consent, and the whole strength of the government could aid in its accomplishment."—"Sooner or later," I added, "I believe that some measure of that character must be adopted. But it belongs to the slave States then selves to take the lead in such a movement. And meanwhile their legal rights and their natural feelings must be respected if we would hope for unity and peace."

With these facts before your eyes, I am totally at a loss to imagine how even the extravagance of party zeal could frame against me so bitter a denunciation. The whole object of my letter was to prove, from the Bible, that in the relation of master and slave there was necessarily no sin whatever. The sin, if there was any, lay in the treatment of the slave, and not in the relation itself. Of course, it was liable to abuse, as all human relations must be. But while it was certain that thousands of our Christian brethren who held slaves were treating them with kindness and justice, according to the Apostles' rule, and earnestly laboring to improve the comforts and ameliorate the hardships of the institution, I held it to be a cruel and absurd charge to accuse them as sinners against the Divine law, when they were only doing what the Word of God allowed, under the Constitution and established code of their country.

I do not know whether your band of indignant reprobationists ever saw my book, published in 1857, but you read it, because I sent you a copy, and I have your letter of acknowledgment, in which, while you dissented from some of my conclusions, you did it with the courtesy of a Christian gentleman. In that letter there is nothing said about my opinions being "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ," and nothing of "indignant reprobation." But *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

Yes! the times are, indeed, sadly changed, and you have changed accordingly. For many years you have met in brotherly council with these Southern slaveholders.—You invited them to the hospitalities of your house and paid them especial deference. The new light of Eastern abolitionism had not yet risen within our church, and if you then thought as you now think, you took excellent care that no man amongst your Southern friends should know it. Moreover, your favorite Theological Seminary, only three years ago, was the Virginia school at Alexandria, raised to great prosperity by Bishop Meade, a slaveholder, and I am very sure that nothing at variance with my Bible views of slavery was taught in that institution. Yes, we may well say of you as of many others—*Quantum mutatis ab illo!* How changed is the Bishop of Pennsylvania, in three years, from his former course of conservatism, peace and Scriptural consistency!

But the Word of God has not changed; the doctrine of the Apostles has not changed; the Constitution of our country has not changed; the great standards of religious truth and civic loyalty remain just as they were; and I remain along with them, notwithstanding this bitter and unjust assault from you and your clergy; I do not intend to imitate your style of vituperation, for I trust that I have learned, even when I am reviled, not to revile again. I respect the good opinion of your clergy, and am not aware that I have done anything to forfeit it. I respect your office, your talents, your personal character and the wisdom and success with which, for many years, your Episcopate has been conducted. But I do not respect your departure from the old and well settled rule of the church, and from the Apostolic law of Christian fairness and courtesy. I do not believe in the modern discovery of those Eastern philanthropists who deny the divinity of our Redeemer, and attach no importance to the Bible except as it may suit themselves. I do not believe that the venerated founders of our American Church were ignorant of the Scriptures and blind to the principles of Gospel morality. I do not believe that Washington and his compatriots, who framed our Constitution with such express provisions for the rights of slaveholders, were tyrants and despots, sinners against the law of God and the feelings of humanity. But I do believe in the teaching of the inspired Apostles, and in the Holy Catholic (or universal) Church which you and your clergy also profess to believe. I *know* that the doctrine of that Church was clear and unanimous on the *lawfulness* of slavery for eighteen centuries together; and on that point I regard your "protest" and "indignant reprobation" as the idle wind that passes by.

I wish you, therefore, to be advertised that I shall publish, within a few months, if a gracious Providence should spare me life and faculties, a full demonstration of the truth "wherein I stand." And I shall prove in that book, by the most unquestionable authorities, that slaves and slaveholders were in the Church from the beginning; that slavery was held to be consistent with Christian principle by the fathers and councils, and by all Protestant divines and commentators up to the very close of the last century, and that this fact was universal among all churches and sects throughout the Christian world. I shall contend that our Church, which maintains the primitive rule of Catholic consent, and abjures all novelties, is bound, by her very constitution, to hold fast that only safe and enduring rule, or abandon her Apostolic claims, and descend to the level of those who are "driven about by every wind of doctrine." I shall point your "indignant reprobation" with its list of names, in the preface of my book, so that if I cannot give you fame, I may at least do my part to give you notoriety.

That the nineteenth century is a century of vast improvement and wonderful discovery in the arts and sciences, I grant as willingly as any man. But in religious truth or reverence for the Bible, the age in which we live is prolific in daring and impious innovation. We have seen professedly Christian communities divided and sub-divided on every side. We have seen the rise and spread of Universalism, Millerism, Pantheism, Mormonism and Spiritualism. We have seen our venerable mother Church of England sorely agitated by the contagious fever of change on the one hand towards superstition, and on the other toward infidel rationalism. And we have heard the increasing clamor against the Bible sometimes from the devotees of geological speculation, sometimes from the bold deniers of miracles and prophecy, and, not least upon the list, from the loud-tongued apostles of anti-slavery. We have marked the orators which cry, "Down with the Bible, if it maintains the lawfulness of slavery." We have marveled at the senatorial eloquence which proclaimed that "it was high time to have an anti slavery God and an anti slavery Bible." We have heard the Constitution of our country denounced as a "covenant with death and hell."—We have heard the boasted determination that the Union shall never be restored until its provisions for the protection of slavery are utterly abolished. And what is the result of all this new philanthrophy? The fearful judgment of God has descended to chastise these multiplied acts of rebellion against His divine government, and what the final catastrophe shall be is only known to Him who seeth the end from the beginning.

After forty years spent in the ministry, more than thirty of which have been passed in the office of a bishop, I can look back with humble thankfulness to the Giver of all good for this, at least, that all my best labors have been directed to the preservation of the church from the inroads of doctrinal innovation. At my ordination I promised "so to minister the doctrine and sacraments and discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this church hath received the same"—and certain it is that "this church" had not received the modern doctrine of ultra abolitionism at that time, as I trust she never will receive it, because it is contrary to the Sacred Scriptures. I also promised "with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away from the church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word," and I made those promises in the true sense which the venerable Bishop White, my ordainer, attached to them—I believe then as he believed, that our Southern brethren committed no sin in having slaves, and they were men of as much piety as any ministers in our communion. I believed as he believed, that the plain precepts and practice of the Apostles sanctioned the institution, although as a matter of expediency, the time might come when the South would prefer, as the North had done, to employ free labor. Those promises I have kept faithfully to this day—and, if, when I am drawing near to the end of my career, I am to be condemned and villified by you and your clergy, because I still maintain them to the utmost of my slender ability, be assured, my right reverend brother, that I shall regret the fact much more on your account than on my own.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I feel no resentment for the grossly insulting style of your manifesto. The stability and unity of the Church of God, are the only interests which I desire to secure, and I am too old in experience to be much moved by the occasional excesses of human infirmity.

JOHN H. HOPKINS,
Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, VT., Oct. 5, 1863.

HEADQ'RS SATAN'S DIVISION,
October, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 2.

1. All persons enlisted by his Majesty on earth, are hereby appointed his special agents, because of their loyalty and strict obedience to his orders, and he congratulates you on your success in bringing suffering and destitution on his enemies. For he has the most undoubted evidence of your zeal in his cause, by the large number of poor careworn women, and ragged children, and the thousand female applicants for work at Davis' clothing bureau; and His Satanic Majesty hopes you will still show your loyalty by a continued obedience to his orders.

II. Buy all you can, as low as possible, and sell it for all the necessities of the people will compel them to give, and make them believe there is no more in the world only what you have on hand, for you know a lie well stuck to, is as good as the truth.

III. Be very careful not to give full weight, or measure, and if you have any tainted meat, or other damaged article on hand, let the poor have that at a reduced price—say one cent. in the pound cheaper than a good article, for you know it won't do for the poor to live well in this world, as they have a kingdom promised them hereafter.

IV. If you have a contract for women's work, be sure you don't allow them to earn more than one lb. of beef in a day, or a pound of bacon in three days, and by this means you will soon get rich from government contracts, while the poor fool women have no better sense than to work out a fortune for you.

V. If a poor woman comes to you for assistance or work, be sure to insult her if you can. Make all the Proselytes and Prostitutes you can—as females once enlisted make the best of recruiting agents for your master's service.

VI. You who are engaged in the liquor traffic are injuring the cause of your master by selling too high; you should sell it cheaper than anything else, as it is one of His Majesty's best recruiting agents, and causes them to report much earlier, and more promptly at these headquarters.

VII. Depreciate the currency all you can by every groundless excuse, and be sure you get it all, if possible, and bring it with you to these headquarters.

VIII. Go to church often, wear very long faces—and don't forget to wear the livery of Heaven—which you stole to serve the Devil in. Obey these orders, and you shall be rich, and live well at no other cost than that of your immortal soul, which will be required of you when your term of service expires.

Southern papers copy as before.

BEELZEBUB.

Situation of Affairs in the Vicinity of Vicksburg.

A correspondent of the *Mississippian* writes from Warren county, October 12th, as follows:

Believing that a few jottings from Yankeedom would be interesting to the readers of your paper, I have concluded to run the risk of remaining within doors long enough to write you. You must not criticise too closely the style and composition of this letter, as I labor under a very great disadvantage. The danger of expecting Yankee cavalry every moment does not very materially assist one in calm thoughts. I left Clinton about 10 at night, reached Big Black about 2 A. M., evaded the vidette picket, and crossed at B——— ferry. I traveled very cautiously, and fondly hoped that I was getting on elegantly, when, to my great surprise I rode into a body of infantry of twenty men. I retained a "stiff upper lip," and inquired if they had met any cavalry; they replied that they had not, when I pushed on, and after getting distinct directions soon reached my present comfortable quarters.

Warren is a vast field of devastation and destruction. Where once elegant, happy homes stood, bare chimneys rear their tall forms, sentries o'er this vast destruction; halls that once resounded to the merry laughter of happy childhood, now re-echo to the mournful whistling of the autumn winds; fencing, gin houses, dwelling houses, have all shared the same fate. Large fields of corn await the hand of the reaper.

A few citizens of Vicksburg have taken the oath, but the circumstances were those of starvation, literally, for themselves and children, or the taking of the oath; and many persons who have taken the oath are still true and loyal to the Confederate cause, and aiding in every way possible the cause of our suffering country. I have met with men here who, upon recounting their trials and afflictions, wept tears and lived only in the hope of soon being delivered from more than Eastern bondage. Rosencrans has been heavily reinforced from this army; Sherman's entire corps and Osterhaus' division, of McPherson's corps, have gone to Chattanooga; two other divisions have gone to near Monroe, Louisiana. So you may readily ascertain the strength of the Yankee army at this place. It does not certainly exceed nine thousand men, and three negro regiments (are troops) constitute a portion of this force. The Yankees are erecting a line of fortifications to take in a large portion of the city, which are only in progression and not near completed. They still occupy our old line, and have levelled their own works constructed during the siege. There is not now a gun mounted on the works in rear of the city. They are to abandon the entire country as soon as the new line is finished, and they are at this time hauling supplies from Big Black bridge to Vicksburg. There is but a small force at Messinger's Ferry—about a squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry. There are no fortifications at the above-mentioned point whatever. Brigadier-Gen. Morrer is at the bridge, in command of a few regiments of infantry, a little cavalry, and a few pieces of artillery. A few miles below the bridge the Yankees have no pickets. I have given you what I know of Yankee affairs in Warren county and Vicksburg. I am perfectly acquainted with the force and position of the army, and state, as my honest conviction, that a bold and decisive blow would wipe out the stain of the surrender of Vicksburg, and place the name of the great Johnston first in the galaxy of illustrious heroes that our country have produced. The enemy are in great fear of an attack.

The lady who proposes to carry this to you is about to leave, and I must close. I would call the attention of the Chief Quartermaster to the fact that there is the greatest abundance of corn and potatoes upon the plantations in the neighborhood of Bolton's and Edwards's depots. These plantations are deserted, the planters having left for Georgia. Our pickets extend for five miles this side, and this corn should certainly be gathered now and at once. On the plantations of the President and Col. Joe Davis, there is at least twenty-five thousand bushels of corn, and the same proportion on nearly all of the plantations in the neighborhood.

"Reserve," a correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser & Register, writing from "The Trenches before Chattanooga, Oct. 15," thus notices the heavy rains and the condition of the army at that point:

For the past few days we have been having the rainiest weather that poor soldiers have ever been compelled to undergo. The trenches are half full of water, and our poor fellows, with but a single blanket and no tents, are compelled to stand and take it *nolens volens*. It is distressing, at the same time amusing, to see the ingenious methods adopted to keep off the peltings of the storm. Blankets are spread after the fashion of the tentes d'abri of our Yankee neighbors, under which as many as two or three will crawl for shelter. The possessor of the gum blanket borrowed at Chickamauga, is looked upon as the luckiest fellow in the world. Bowers of leaves and branches are erected, but these only tantalize by their endless drip, drip, drip. Yet though in body—not in spirit—dampened, you have only to cry "rabbit," when such yells will come from the bivouacks, and such numbers of half drowned men emerge for the chase, as would make one endorse the Yankee statement that our men "partake more of the develish than the human." We take our duckings good humoredly, and those of us who have been fortunate enough to squeeze from some 'promising' Quartermaster (who has, as all of his ilk, adopted the rule, "Make yourself comfortable and everybody else uncomfortable) sufficient canvas that may be dignified by the name of tents, build huge log fires, light our pipes, read "Marius," and wonder whether we will winter here in the mud, or in Kentucky.

"On dit," the enemy are on short rations and various are the rumors of offers of exchange between the pickets, of blankets for meal, saying they are reduced to two crackers per diem. Wheeler's movements in their rear will interfere materially with their commissariat, should the report prove true that he has captured 1,000 wagons, taken 1,400 prisoners, and destroyed the stores at Shelbyville and McMinnville.

From the Asheville, N. C., News, 29th ult.

Fight at the Warm Springs—Death of Maj. Woodfin.

A fight between a small body of our cavalry—less than one hundred men—and four or five hundred of the enemy, occurred at the Warm Springs, 36 miles below this town, last Thursday. Our forces, overwhelmed by numbers, were compelled to fall back. We had two men killed, the gallant and chivalrous Maj. John W. Woodfin, of this place, and private Smith of Polk county. Maj. Woodfin fell pierced by two balls, while leading his men in a charge upon the strong position of the enemy. Major Woodfin was widely known, and no words of ours could add to the reputation he had earned by hard and faithful service. A distinguished lawyer, a public spirited citizen, a warm hearted and generous friend, a brave and accomplished officer, his loss is a heavy calamity, not only to this immediate community, but to the entire State and Confederacy. His body was recovered by flag of truce, brought home, and buried on Monday last with appropriate honors.

We had four wounded, viz: Jacob Davis, J. B. Ramsey, and W. L. Henry, of Buncombe, and Lieut. Thompson, of Polk. The loss of the enemy is not known. Our men brought off two or three prisoners. The enemy were posted in the large brick hotel at the Springs—a strong position.

ANOTHER FIGHT.—Another fight took place near the Warm Springs, two or three days since, between a portion of the 25th N. C. Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Sam. C. Bryson, and a large force of the enemy. They outnumbered our boys very largely, and after a stubborn fight Col. Bryson fell back. We had six men killed, Lieut. Hyatt, and others whose names we have not learned. Lt. Hyatt was an excellent officer, and a gallant and worthy man. Six were missing, but it was confidently hoped they would come in. The loss of the enemy was reported to be heavy.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received some additional particulars. The following is a list of the killed: Lieut. Hyatt, Sergt. Collins, Monroe Huskins, J. H. Townsend, J. Dodgins, —— Williams.

Wounded—West.

The soldiers speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of Col. Bryson.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

ELECTION RETURNS.

WELDON, N. C., Oct. 31, 1863.

The vote in the 24th regiment was almost unanimous for Fuller, Arrington and Leach. The votes polled in the 35th regiment, from the 5th District, were for Arrington unanimous.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31st, 1863.

The following official dispatch of the killed at Fort Sumter this morning, by the falling of barracks and wall, has been received:

FORT SUMTER, Oct. 31st.—Serg. W. C. Owens, Sergt. J. A. Stevens, privates S. L. Burrow, F. M. Burrow, J. W. Anderson, Jas Calder, O. J. Barn, W. E. Gibson, J. W. Jones, L. S. Lee, and W. N. Patterson, all of the Washington Light Infantry, of this city; private W. Martin, of the 12th Georgia, and Mr. Matthews, an overseer, were buried this morning by the falling in of the barracks on the sea face, where they had been placed in position for mounting the parapet, in case of an assault.

(Signed) S. ELLIOTT, JR.
Major Commanding Post.

A fierce bombardment has been kept up all day on Sumter from the monitors and land batteries, up to five o'clock this afternoon. No further casualties had occurred. Over 1200 shots have been fired in 24 hours, and firing still heavy.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1, 1863—P. M.

The bombardment continued fiercely without interruption last night and to-day. This afternoon the shots averaged four per minute. The firing has been from two monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Gregg; four ten inch mortars at the middle battery; and four rifled guns at Wagner. The land batteries on Saturday fired four hundred and forty-three rifled shots—the monitors eighty-six, and three hundred and seventy-three from mortars. The mortar fuses are cut so as to explode the shell a second or two after the reports. On Saturday night seventy rifled shots were fired, mostly with time fuses; and thirty-three mortar shells. The fire of the land batteries was chiefly aimed at the South west angle of Fort Sumter. The flag staff was struck away twice, but speedily replaced. It was so cut that the battle flag of the 12th Georgia regiment was used in its stead.

The casualties on Saturday were privates Meyers and Gibbs 12th Ga., killed; private Wilkes Hughes, 12th Ga., privates A. Hanour and T. H. Hanover, 25th S. C. wounded. The bombardment is still severe.

VERY LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2, 1863.

The bombardment of Sumter continued last night with unabated severity. No further casualties up to three o'clock this morning. The fire at present averages two guns per minute.

FROM CHARLESTON—BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER—PRESIDENT DAVIS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2, 1863.

The bombardment of Sumter has continued heavy all day. The fire was mostly on the southwest angle of the Fort. The Monitors fired to-day 104 shots, all of which struck. 250 rifled shots were fired from Morris island, of which [illegible] missed. One man was killed by a mortar shell to-day. The Monitors, besides 15 inch shell, are firing rifled wired shells 19 inches long and six and a half inches in diameter.

The President and suite arrived here by special train from Savannah this morning, and were received at the Depot by Gen. Beauregard and Staff, and a committee of the City Council, who accompanied him, with a military escort, to the City Hall. The turn out of the citizens was grand, and the procession was enthusiastically heard along the whole route. On arrival at the City Hall the President was introduced by Judge Magrath to Mayor MacBeth, who cordially received and welcomed him to the city. The President returned his acknowledgements, and being introduced addressed the people. He said that his feelings had drawn him here in this our hour of trial, and he desired also to confer with the Commanding General, and by personal observation acquire some of that knowledge which would enable him to more fully understand our wants and the reports submitted to him. He alluded to Carolina's great statesman, Calhoun, whose departed spirit was watching over her with all a guardian angel's care. It was from South Carolina's great men he first imbibed the principles and doctrines of State's rights. He paid a high compliment to the heroic garrison defending Fort Sumter, and said that the eyes of the whole world were upon them, and he trusted that the day would never come when the Yankee flag would float over it. In proportion to the hate of the nest of the rebellion, so he said is the love of every person of the Confederacy, gathered around us; and they are watching our struggle with anxious solicitude. He trusted that the enemy's desire to possess Charleston would never be gratified; but if Providence ordered otherwise, he desired for her what he wished for his own country town—Vicksburg—that the whole would be a mass of ruins. He believed that Charleston never will be taken, and if fire should beleaguer us on every side, reinforcements would be sent to our assistance in proportion to the force of the enemy. From his present knowledge, he looked forward to a glorious record at the close of the struggle for our city. He urged harmonious co-operation on the part of the people with the commanding General, to be united in our effort, and look with an eye devoted singly to our country. He who would attempt to promote his own personal end in preference, or would not take a musket and fight in the ranks, was not worthy of Confederate liberty, for which we are fighting. Our army now, he said, was better than it was 12 months ago; it was stronger, and would bear marching, hunger and privations without murmuring or straggling, and always welcome cheerfully the word onward.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 31, 1863.

The bombardment of Sumter continues from the land batteries and the Monitors. A reconnoitering party of Yankees came up to Sumter last night and were driven off by a volley from the garrison.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3, 1863.

The President to day visited the gun boats and was received on board the flag ship Charleston, by Capt. Tucker and officers. From there the President and party went to Sullivan's Island, and was received by General Ripley, commanding the district, and also by Gen. Clingman; he visited all the batteries and fort Moultrie. He was received at the latter by Col. Wm. Butler, commanding the fort and batteries. All the officers and men were at their various posts. The President passed Clingman's brigade in review, and was enthusiastically cheered by the troops. He then visited Mount Pleasant and inspected the works there, and reviewed the brigade commanded by Col Keitt. The President was accompanied by his aids, Col's Johnston and Lees, Genl's Beauregard, Gilmer, Ripley, Wise and Soule, and Captains Ellicott and Chisolm. While on Sullivan's Island the party rode up and down the beach, the monitors and the enemy's land batteries at the same time in full play on Sumter. The party was plainly visible to the Yankees, being not very far distant. The President visits the lines on James island to-morrow.

The bombardment of Sumter to-day continued heavy. The garrison are, however, in good spirits. Private Gibbs, of the 12th Georgia, was killed on Monday night by a mortar shell. Six hundred and fifty-six shots were fired from sun-down on Monday to sun-down on Tuesday. One mortar exploded, wounding three men slightly.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4th, 1863.

The bombardment of Sumter has continued furiously all night, and is still going on. No report from the fort this morning.

LATE NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 31st, 1863.

The Petersburg Express of to-day has extracts from the New York Herald of the 28th, four days later. The advance of the Union forces, Eastward from Corinth, under Osterhaus, encountered two brigades of rebel cavalry under Lee and Forrest. A fight lasted one hour, when the rebels were driven back with severe loss. The Federal loss was seven killed and thirty-seven wounded.

The steamer Mist was boarded by guerillas below Helena on the 21st, who robbed the boat of twenty thousand dollars and other valuables, and then set the boat on fire.

Rosecrans, in a speech at Cincinnati on the 27th, said that since the battle of Chickamauga he had received a letter of approval from Lincoln. His reception was enthusiastic. Lincoln sustains Schofield, endorses his policy, rebukes radicals.

European advices of the 18th are unimportant. Henry Ward Beecher had addressed a large audience at Liverpool in support of the Abolitionist view of the war. He was violently interrupted by Confederate sympathisers.

Russia had commenced the work of the geographical obliteration of the Kingdom of Poland. The Poles had applied to Turkey for a recognition as belligerents. The Czar had notified the Sultan that such recognition will be taken as a declaration of war against Russia.

The Attorney General of England, in a speech, said that the rebel ram question would be fully tested in the Law Courts.

The Cotton market continued excited.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Nov. 1st, 1863.

The steamer New York arrived at City Point on Saturday morning, having on board Senor Don Hotesdat, of the Spanish Legation at Washington, *en route* for Richmond also six tons of packages for the Yankee prisoners.

The Baltimore American of Thursday afternoon has a telegram dated Chattanooga, Oct. 27th, which says that a detachment of troops under Colonel Stanly, of the 11th Ohio, floated fifty pontoons down the river in the face of our sharp shooters, landed at Brown's Ferry and surprised and drove the rebels from the ridge on the South side, thus opening communication with Bridgeport.

A second dispatch says that Gen. Hugen, with two thousand men, attacked the enemy on Lookout and drove them from their position.

Gen. McPherson's expedition to Canton resulted in destroying a large number of rebel mills and factories, and dispersing the rebel cavalry.

The latest Gold quotation was 148.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2, 1863.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned to-day to convene on the 7th December. The closing scenes were marked by nothing of unusual interest.

The army of Northern Virginia remains quiet except occasional raids into the enemy's lines.

The report of the driving of the Yankees from South Western Virginia, below Bristol, is pretty well confirmed.

News of great interest is constantly expected from East Tennessee.

No confirmation or contradiction has been received of the reported landing of a large body of Yankees at Newport News.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, Nov. 2d, 1863.

Gen. Fitz Lee is reported to have had a skirmish with the Yankees yesterday beyond Kelly's Ford. The enemy is said to be progressing slowly in relaying the rail road track. They have laid as far as about one mile and a half this side of Bristow.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY—FRESHET IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

ATLANTA, Nov. 2nd, 1863.

The latest from the front says that active operations continue in Lookout Valley. There was heavy fighting on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, but the enemy still hold their position on this side of the Tennessee. Small squads of prisoners are coming in hourly, all from Meade's command of the army of the Potomac. The 13th army corps is in and around Chattanooga. Our pickets are within 250 yards of the enemy's pickets. There has been heavy rains for 48 hours, commencing on Thursday. The valleys are under water, and the roads hardly passable. The Tennessee is very high. The damage to the Yankees from the freshet is unknown. Notwithstanding the bad weather, our troops are cheerful, have plenty to eat, plenty of fuel, and are anxious for a battle.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 3d, 1863.

Reliable intelligence received this evening confirms the reported landing of a large body of Yankees at Newport News.

The War Department has received nothing from Bragg's army.

Nothing new from the Rappahannock to-night.

The Petersburg papers have Northern dates of the 3d [illegible]. The news is unimportant.

A train has been run out on the Orange and Alexandria [illegible] as Catlett's Station, thirteen miles this side of [illegible], and the road will be repaired in a few days to [illegible] advance corps of the army.

The guerrillas continue to harass the flanks and rear of [illegible], doing much mischief.

Twenty-four wagons were captured on Wednesday, near Gainesville, by the rebels. It is thought that the rebels will be forced into a general engagement in the end.

The rebels have been driven from the Indian Mountains on the South side of the Tennessee, and communication between Chattanooga and Bridgeport will be re-established immediately.

Lincoln has formally received Senor Romero, the Minister of Juarez government.

[illegible] United States steamers cruising among the British islands, were ordered away from the ports of Prince Edward Island.

[illegible] dates to the 22nd ult. have been received. The Alabama, Georgia and Tuscarora were cruising around the Cape of Good Hope. The Vanderbilt had arrived at the Cape in pursuit of the Alabama.

The British Admiralty have decided to construct a new squadron of iron Gunboats.

Henry Ward Beecher addressed an immense audience at London, which went with expressions of dissent. The London [illegible] comments Beecher's argument.

The insurrection in Caucasia is growing serious. The Black Sea [illegible] of Russia being fully equipped, two divisions of infantry and several batteries of artillery have been ordered to Poland to reinforce the Czar. A band of Poles has been cut off near Lublin. A Paris Journal says that England and France have been negotiating for an identical note on the Polish question.

It is rumored that France is urging the expulsion of the [illegible] King of Naples from Rome.

CLINTON, Oct. 20th, 1863.

[illegible] presented with a treat in the way of Tableaux [illegible] by the young Ladies in and around our little [illegible] were well designed and executed in admirable [illegible] so as to surprise even connoisseurs.

[illegible] to forward to you the proceeds of the [illegible] Three Hundred Dollars, for the use of the 2nd North Carolina Hospital at Petersburg. Please forward to [illegible] to be expended at his discretion for the use of North Carolina Soldiers.

Respectfully, ALLMAND A. McKOY.

We [illegible] cheerfully comply with the above request.

For the Journal.

CAMP 27TH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY, Oct. 22d, 1863.

LIST OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, of the 27th North Carolina Infantry, in the engagement near Bristow Station, on the 4th of October, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. John A. Gilmer, thigh, severely.

Lt. Col. Ed. M. Whitfield, right leg.

Sergt. Major R. W. Weatherly, groin, severely.

Sergt Wm. Sumner, color bearer, killed.

Company A—Capt. Jas. D. Bryan, commanding.

Killed—2nd Lieut J J Denmark; privates E Holoman, J D Howard, and J H Parker.

Wounded—Capt Jas D Bryan, lost right leg, severely in the breast; 1st Lieut Jno D Bryan, left leg, slight; 1st Sergt M Woods, bowels, mortally; Corp'ls R T McIntire, left arm, [illegible] Jas Gardner, right knee; Privates E Banes, right hand; Wm Flowers, right arm; Wm Faircloth, left arm; S D Foreman, shoulder; H Faulk, right hip; S M Grice, left hand; E Holoman, right thigh; Wm Hollowell, left leg amputated; S Kilpatrick, leg; W C Mosely, left thigh broken; N Musgrave, foot; Jno Nash, leg; J Overman, both shoulders; J Peacock, arm; J Pike, right side; Ed P Piner, shoulder; E K Pullmon, left leg amputated; J T Roberts, right foot; E B Sasser, left knee; Ed Stigall, left leg; T Thompson, foot; E Warrick, left leg; H Warrick, left arm broken—28.

Missing—Corpl J Sauls; Privates W T Chesnut, W R Davis, W Hughs, J Westbrooks—5. Total 37—44 men in action.

Company B—Capt Jno A Sloan, commanding.

Killed—1st Lieut Jno A McKnight; Privates Jno Carmody, H Crider, and Jno T Sockwell—3.

Wounded—Sergt W E Stiner, thigh; Corp'ls E W Stradford, thigh; H R Forbes, breast, severe; Privates W Furnside, [illegible]; S Croson, leg; W D Derris, face; R B Gibson, head; E B Greg, arm; W F Hunter, hand and thigh, severely; L N Isely, both thighs; L Lineberry, shoulder; J W McDowell, foot; R B McLane, foot; J M McNary, knee severely; W Mayhead, A L Orrell, leg; J W Rankin, breast; S Smith, foot; W M Sermons, head; E F Shuler, hip, severely—21.

Missing—Sergt E M Croson; Privates H M Boone, John Coletraine, C M Crutchfield, G W Lemons, J M Wearsh, J A Orrell, W F Owen, J R Pierce, P Shephard, A L Stanley, R B [illegible], T M Woodburn, G W Woohr—14. Total [illegible].

Company C—Capt Ed Wooten, commanding.

Killed—2d Lieut B Waters; Corpl Benj. Wooten; Private Caleb Boone—3.

Wounded—1st Sergt M Peel, left arm; Corpl W B Casey, hand; Privates R H Aldridge, arm; B F Aldridge, arm; J H Barrow, arm; Jas Fields, leg; R C Fields, foot; S Herring, groin; R Kennedy, right leg amputated; H Lovitt, foot; Jordan Potter, thigh; Jas Potter, thigh; Jno Potter, thigh; P Radford, finger; David Savage, hip; B Sutton, leg; Jesse Sutton, back; Willis Waters, groin—18.

Missing—J F Suggs, J Perdue, Alex. Sutton—3. Total 24.

Co D—Capt C Herring, commanding.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Capt C Herring, abdomen; 1st Lt G W Jones, leg slightly; 2nd Lieut C Harper, chin slightly; 2nd Lieut [illegible], right foot severely; Sergt's D G Taylor, leg; [illegible], arm, severely; H S Nunn, ankle, arm and face; Corp'ls [illegible] Harper, [illegible]; J R Grey, thigh; Privates E H Blizzard, head severely; W B Carter, lost finger; S H Carter, [illegible]; [illegible] Devenport, leg; W J Freeman, shoulder; Jno Howard, [illegible]; Jas Hardy, thigh; J Lee, body mortally, [illegible]; D C Lee, thigh; Jno A Quinn, hip; Daniel Stund, abdomen; W S Worley, hand; R C Rodgers, shoulder—22.

Missing—Privates R Beaver, Wm Outlaw, A Turner, Wm Brown, 4. Total, 26.

Co E—Capt R W Joyner, commanding.

Killed—2nd Lieut Jas R Tyer, Privates R K Murphy, Jno Norris, Jas P Parker, 4.

Wounded—Sergt's H Brantly, hand; A L Carr, leg; Corpl's R J Lang, hip; E A Barrett, thigh; Privates A J Baker, thigh; James Brewer, leg; B A Buck, foot; Wm Corbett, knee; Dempey Corbett, ankle; Howel Corbett, thigh broken; J Murphy, shoulder; M Nichols, leg amputated; Stanly Parker, thigh; W L Taylor, thigh; H C Smith, hand; S Williams, thigh; 16.

Missing—Privates W J Kilpatrick, Jno James, Willie Pierce, 3. Total, 23.

Co F—Capt T D Jones, commanding.

Killed—Privates E Lane, J Knights, Thos Riddick, 3.

Wounded—Capt T D Jones, side dangerously; 2nd Lieut [illegible] Nixon, [illegible]; Corpl D R Pobbs, head; Privates Jas Barnett, [illegible]; M Bailey, bowels severely; B Dunkins, right knee; Thos Mundin, both thighs; Wm Misenheimer, leg; J Overman, left arm; D Piler, leg, 10.

Missing—2nd Lieut W A Mebane; Sergt T White; Privates R L Bullips, Jno A Boyce, C Hendricks, Jno Halliwell, W S Mallary, [illegible] Nicholson, C C Small, A White, Thos White, 11. Total, 24. [illegible] men in action.

Co G—Capt S Dickson, commanding.

Killed—Corpl H P Wood; Privates W Campbell, J A Gattis, G W Merritt, W F Pearson, J S Shields, J E Woods 7.

Wounded—Capt S Dickson, right lung severely; 1st Lieut Jas A Graham, knee slightly; 2nd Lieut R D Patterson, groin severely; Privates E Brown, arm amputated; F P Clark, foot; J K Clark, thigh severe; C S Cooley, hand; Wm A Gattis, foot; J Haley, hand; S P Lockhart, contusion; J Mayer, contusion; S L Nelson, leg severely; W H Newman, face and leg; H Picket, leg amputated; W H Strayne, face severely; S G Strayhorn, ankle; D Thompson, contusion; W Thompson, arm; J Webb, breast severely; J H Woods, thigh; W D Woods, hip and knee, severely; 24.

Missing—Sergt S M Ivey, Corpl T J Hall, Privates C H Blaylock, J M Browning, G W Copley, L Donegan, J N Faucett, J A Forrest, J E Hannah, W H McAuley, W R Ray, J B Scarlett, C J Shields, C J Watson, B B Warren; G Wilkerson, S K Woods, 17. Total, 48.

Company H—Capt Jos A Williams, Commanding.

Killed—Sergt F Mayho, Privates E Corbet, J R Deloch, F Herrington, L W Herrington, D C Smith, 6.

Wounded—Capt Jos A Williams, body dangerously; 2d Lieut H F Price, thigh slightly; 2d Lieut R O Smith, left breast slightly; Sergt S Whitley, leg; H E Nelson, thigh; Corpls W C Farney, thigh; D W Stokes, thigh broken; Privates D C Adams, thigh; J F Brooks, arm broken; J H Clark, shoulder; G F Evans, hand; R R Femming, arm; W B Garris, hand; J H Little, thigh; W J Peel, both legs; J A Stokes, left breast, contusion; Jesse Whitley, hand; 17.

Missing—Privates A Branch, M G Davenport, Jno Griffin, 3. Total 26.

Company I—Capt W R Larkins, Commanding.

Killed—Privates Jesse D Gilburst, Wesley Howard, Wm J Provow, Jno H Titus, 4.

Wounded—2d Lieut M Russell, foot slightly; Sergt W E Ward, ankle; Corpl E M Foscue, hand; Privates L J Jones, leg and face, dangerously; F King, right lung; R H Kounce, back, slightly; H Marshall, right hip; G W Mason, head; W Meadows, ankle; J Meadows, foot; H J Owens, hip and thigh, severely; W T Perry, both legs; 12.

Missing—Sergt C Hay, Corpl D S Russell, Privates W F Killingsworth, S Williams, J W Wren, 5. Total 21. 2[illegible] men in action.

Company K—1st Lieut Berry Parks, Commanding.

Killed—2d Lieut G S Johnson, Sergt J J Mattox, Privates W R Sauls, W T Talbert, 4.

Wounded—1st Lieut B Parks, leg; Sergts W Thompson, ankle; R H Best, left breast; Josiah Gardner, foot; Privates E G Beaman, hand; Jno Barnes, thigh; Jno Allen, arm; E H Crocker, contusion; W Etheridge, leg; J H Ginn, knee; Jos Holland, hand; Simon Holland, thigh; W Jones, thigh; C H Lambeth, arm; Jackson Mulls, hand; J A Smith, shoulder and neck; A J Smith, hip; A G Smith, hip, 18.

Missing—None. Total 22.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing	Total.
Co. A,	4	28	5	37
" B,	3	21	14	38
" C,	3	18	3	24
" D,	0	22	4	26
" E,	4	16	3	23
" F,	3	10	11	24
" G,	7	24	17	48
" H,	6	17	3	26
" I,	4	12	5	21
" K,	4	18	0	22
	38	186	65	289

The brigade has been charged with the loss of a battery. It is but justice to state that neither officers or men knew that any artillery was near till after it was lost. The above is the work of 15 or 20 minutes. However, we are still in fine spirits and "ready for the fray." W.

Late Operations of the Army of Northern Virginia.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the official report of General R. E. Lee, of the recent operations in Northern Virginia, accompanied by reports from Maj. Gen. Stuart and Brig Gen. Imboden :

HDQRS. ARMY NORTHERN VA., October 23, 1863.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General :

General : In advance of a detailed report, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the department, the following outline of the recent operations of this army :

With the design of bringing on an engagement with the Federal army, which was encamped around Culpeper Court House, extending thence to the Rapidan, this army crossed that river on the 9th inst., and advanced by way of Madison Court House. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the march was by circuitous and concealed roads, in order to avoid the observation of the enemy.

General Fitz Lee with his cavalry division and a detachment of infantry, remained to hold our lines South of the Rapidan. General Stuart with Hampton's Division, moved on the right of the column. With a portion of his command he attacked the advance of the enemy near James City, on the 10th, and drove them back towards Culpeper. Our main body arrived near that place on the 11th instant, and discovered that the enemy had retreated towards the Rappahannock, running or destroying his stores. We were compelled to halt during the rest of the day to provision the troops, but the cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, continued to press the enemy's rear guard towards the Rappahannock. A large force of Federal cavalry, in the meantime, had crossed the Rapidan, after our movement begun, but was repulsed by Gen. Fitz Lee, and pursued towards Brandy Station.

Near that place the commands of Stuart and Lee united, on the afternoon of the 11th, and after a severe engagement, drove the enemy's cavalry across the Rappahannock, with heavy loss.

On the morning of the 12th, the army marched in two columns, with the design of reaching the Orange and Alexandria railroad, north of the river, and interrupting the retreat of the enemy.

After a skirmish with some of the Federal cavalry at Jeffersonton, we reached the Rappahannock at Warrenton Springs, in the afternoon, where the passage of the river was disputed by cavalry and artillery. The enemy was quickly driven off by a detachment of our cavalry, aided by a small force of infantry and a battery. Early next morning, 13th, the march was resumed, and the two columns reassembled at Warrenton, in the afternoon, when another halt was made to supply the troops with provisions. The enemy fell back rapidly along the line of the railroad, and early on the 14th the pursuit was continued, a portion of the army moving by way of New Baltimore, towards Bristow Station, and the rest, accompanied by the main body of the cavalry, proceeding to the same point by Auburn Mills and Greenwich. Near the former place a skirmish took place between General Ewell's advance and the rear guard of the enemy, which was forced back and rapidly pursued.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted by several direct parallel roads, while our troops were compelled to march by difficult and circuitous routes. We were consequently unable to intercept him. General Hill arrived first at Bristow Station, where his advance, consisting of two brigades, became engaged with a force largely superior in numbers, posted behind the rail road embankment. The particulars of the action have not been officially reported, but the brigades were repulsed with some loss, and five pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, captured. Before the rest of the troops could be brought up, and the position of the enemy ascertained, he retreated across Broad Run. The next morning he was reported to be fortifying beyond Bull Run, extending his line towards the Little River Turnpike.

The vicinity of the entrenchments around Washington and Alexandria rendered it useless to turn his new position, as it was apparent that he could readily retire to them, and would decline an engagement unless attacked in his fortifications. A further advance was therefore deemed unnecessary, and after destroying the rail road from Cub Run southwardly to the Rappahannock, the army returned on the 18th, to the line of that river, leaving the cavalry in the enemy's front.

The cavalry of the latter advanced on the following day, and some skirmishing occurred at Buckland. General Stuart, with Hampton's division, retired slowly towards Warrenton, in order to draw the enemy in that direction, thus exposing his flank and rear to Gen. Lee, who moved from Auburn and attacked him near Buckland. As soon as General Stuart heard the sound of Lee's guns, he turned upon the enemy, who, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled in confusion, pursued by General Stuart nearly to Haymarket, and by General Lee to Gainesville. Here the Federal infantry was encountered, and, after capturing a number of them during the night, the cavalry slowly retired before their advance on the following day. When the movement of the army from the Rapidan commenced, Gen. Imboden was instructed to advance down the Valley, and guard the gaps of the mountains on our left. This duty was well performed by that officer, and on the 13th instant he marched upon Charlestown, and succeeded, by a well concerted plan, in surrounding the place and capturing nearly the whole force stationed there, with all their stores and transportation; only a few escaped to Harper's Ferry. The enemy advanced from that place in superior numbers to attack Gen. Imboden, who retired, bringing off his prisoners and captured property, his command suffering very little loss, and inflicting some damage upon the pursuing column. In the course of these operations two thousand four hundred and thirty-six prisoners were captured, including forty-one commissioned officers. Of the above number, four hundred and thirty-four were taken by Gen. Imboden.

A more complete account, with a statement of our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will be forwarded as soon as the necessary official reports have been received.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

Official :
JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.

BUCKLAND, VA., Oct. 20th, 1863.

General : After offering some considerable resistance to the advance of the enemy at this point yesterday, in accordance with the suggestions of Major Gen. Lee, I retired with Hampton's division slowly before the enemy, until within two miles and a half of Warrenton, in order that Major Gen. Lee, coming from Auburn might have an opportunity to attack the enemy in flank and rear. The plan proved successful. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously after Hampton's division, when, on hearing Major Gen. Lee's guns on their flank, I pressed upon them vigorously in front. They at first resisted my attack stubbornly, but once broken, the rout was complete. I pursued them from within three miles of Warrenton to Buckland, the horses at full speed the whole distance, the enemy retreating in great confusion.

Major Gen. Lee had attacked them in flank just below Buckland. We captured about two hundred prisoners, eight wagons and ambulances, arms, horses and equipments. The rout was the most complete that any cavalry has ever suffered during this war.

Crossing at Buckland, General Fitz Lee pushed down the pike towards Gainesville, while I, with the few men of Gordon's and Rosser's brigades who could be collected after our unusually long chase, moved around to our left, and pressed down towards Haymarket. Here I encountered, besides a large cavalry force, the first army corps, who retired a short distance beyond Haymarket, on the Carolina road. I attacked their infantry pickets by moonlight, and scattered them over the fields, capturing many. General Lee pressed down to within a short distance of Gainesville, when he encountered their infantry, and captured prisoners from the first army corps on that road also. The pursuit was continued until after dark. The cavalry force was commanded by Kilpatrick and composed of ten regiments.

Most respectfully,
(Signed) J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

Official : JOHN WITHERS, Ass't Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
In the Fork of the Shenandoah,
Near Front Royal, October 19, 1863.

Col. R. H. Chilton, Chief of Staff, A. N. V.

Colonel : Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 2 o'clock, I moved from Berryville to surprise and capture the garrison at Charlestown. The surprise was complete, the enemy having no suspicion of our approach until I had the town entirely surrounded. I found the enemy occupying the Court House, jail and some contiguous buildings, in the heart of the town, all loop-holed for musketry, and the Court House yard enclosed by a heavy wall of oak timber. To my demand for a surrender, Col. Simpson requested an hour for consideration. I offered him five minutes, to which he replied, "Take me, if you can." I immediately opened on the building with artillery, at less than two hundred yards, and with a half dozen shells drove out the enemy into the streets, where he formed and fled towards Harper's Ferry. At the edge of the town, he was met by the 18th cavalry, Col. Imboden's and Gilmor's battalions.

One volley was exchanged, when the enemy threw down his arms and surrendered unconditionally. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and five others who were mounted, fled at the first fire, and ran the gauntlet, and escaped towards Harper's Ferry. The force I captured was the 9th Maryland regiment and three companies of cavalry, numbering between four and five hundred men and officers. I have not had time to have them counted. In wagons, horses and mules, arms, ammunition, medicine and clothing, were considerable, all of which I have saved, and will have properly accounted for. As I expected, the Harper's Ferry forces, infantry, artillery and cavalry, appeared at Charlestown in less than two hours after I fired the first gun. Having promptly sent off the prisoners and property, I was prepared for them. I retired from the town and fell back slowly towards Berryville, fighting the enemy all the way, from 10 o'clock till near sunset. My loss, as far as ascertained, is very small—five killed and fifteen or twenty wounded, more or less, three or four mortally. Captain Coleman will lose an arm, and Captain Cunnel was badly shot in the hip. I think a few—ten or fifteen broken down men—who straggled behind, were captured. We killed and wounded dreadfully several of the enemy in the Court House, including the adjutant of the 9th Maryland; and, in the fight along the road, the enemy's loss was considerable, as we ambuscaded them several times with good effect. I marched nearly all night and reached the river at daybreak. It was quite full, but I have effected a safe crossing of the north branch.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. D. IMBODEN,
Brig.-General.

Official: JOHN WITHERS, A. A. G.

The English Cotton Trade—Gloomy Prospects.

The following interesting and important article is from a recent number of the London Times :

While Lancashire seems to be oscillating between reviving trade and returning famine, and while the public is scanning with deep anxiety at the prospects of the ensuing winter, we can place before the country an exact and particular account of the progress made during the last two years to that consummation which is to render cotton famines impossible for the future. It is known that we have proclaimed our necessities to the whole world, and have sounded our demands for cotton in every quarter of the globe. In all our own colonies the production and export of this precious material have been encouraged by authority ; in all foreign parts we have applied the stimulous of high prices to increase the supply. This extraordinary demand has now been maintained for at least two years ; indeed, the American blockade has actually existed longer than that, and could have been anticipated with certainty for some time before. Although, therefore, it must be remembered that cotton planting is not an industry to be matured in a month or two, we might reasonably to the results now ascertained with some liveliness of expectation. With the whole world for sellers, and England for a buyer, the market ought to show some promising feature. To a certain extent, indeed, this confidence would be justified ; but we doubt whether the predominant feeling will not be one of disappointment.

We shall present the truth to the public by stating the exact figures of our whole cotton import for the first six months of the present and two preceding years. In 1861 the American supply had, for the two quarters in question, been but partially affected. The blockade was in force towards the latter part of the period, but then the exports had been pushed eagerly forward in the beginning of the year under conviction of the crisis impending. In those six months, then, commencing with January and ending with June, 1861, the raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom reached the amount of 6,857,857 cwt. Of these 5,874,435 came from the United States of America—leaving 983,422 to be supplied from other quarters. Of this remainder, again, India sent 695,542, so that only 258,380 had to be carried to the account of the world at large. The balance, too, can be reduced still further. As Egypt contributed 205,915 cwt., and Brazil 52,525 making together 258,480—it follows that the miscellaneous or scattered imports from all parts of the world, except those named, produced but a total of 29,400.—This analysis of the account before us will supply some very convenient standards for comparison. In contrasting the years 1862 and 1863 successively with 1861, we have only to look first to the total imports, next to those from America, then to those from India, then to those from Brazil and Egypt, and finally to the balance remaining, which will show what has been done for us by the world in general.

In 1862 the total drops down from nearly 7,000,000, as just stated, to little more than a million and a half—in fact, from 6,857,857 to 1,652,733. The decline in the American contribution explains this at once, being nothing less than a fall from 5,874,435 to 37,288.—However, this was simply what was to be expected ; let us see how far and from what quarters the deficiency has been met. India, instead of sending 635,832 cwt., sent us 1,001,527 ; and Brazil and Egypt together, instead of sending 258,480, sent 471,764. Of the whole balance, therefore, of 1,615,445 cwt. remaining to be made up from other than American sources, the miscellaneous parts of the world contributed but 142,254 even in 1862—India, Egypt and Brazil providing all the rest. This year the account exhibits similar features. The total imports have increased to an almost nominal amount—6,876. The world, therefore, has upwards of 2,000,000 cwt. to supply, and of these India furnishes 1,204,763, and Brazil and Egypt between them, 565,778. It results that our miscellaneous supplies amount in the aggregate to 257,373.

We consider this somewhat discouraging, because it shows how little at present the whole world stands for. It is not that the miscellaneous contributions have not actually increased, for they have in fact been multiplied above tenfold—rising from less than 30,000 to upwards of 300,000. But the thing comes to nothing when it is done. The whole sweep of our great drag net does not bring in as much as we get from the single land of Egypt ; and this is the more remarkable from the astonishing extent of the area included. It seems perfectly true that cotton will grow anywhere. Even in 1861, when our reliance was still upon America, we imported the material from as many as thirty different countries. The next year eleven new sources were added, and sixteen more the year after that. At this minute we import raw cotton from six different quarters, and yet, after all, our gross supply is scarcely swelled by this multitude of contributions. It is still upon one of two chief sources that we depend. If anything were to interfere with the Indian or Egyptian exports, we should have another fall. The "scatterings" go for next to nothing.

Nor do we see any indication of material change.—The increase in the Indian export has been considerable and steady, no doubt, but not large enough to put us at our ease. Bombay, the chief source of this supply, has rather fallen off this year. Its exports rose from 656,691 cwt., in 1861, to 847,480 in 1862, but declined to 864,200 in 1863. On the other hand, Bengal has sprung up from some 5000 to more than 150,000, and Singapore now first appears as an humble contributor. We observe, too, that China, which sent nothing in 1861, and only 113 cwt., in 1862, has sent us 110,469 cwt., in the first six months of the present year. But there are certain items in the account which require a good deal of explanation. The exports from the Bahamas, represent, of course, not home produce, but cotton which had found its way to those parts from the Confederate States, and other contributions probably partake of the same character. Still it is clear that we get but driblets of this supply. The blockade of the Southern ports is effective ; the cotton is kept at home ; and Lancashire, notwithstanding all our efforts, is prostrate in consequence.

We do not pretend to say that any evidence at this early period of the experiment can be considered conclusive. Possibly another year may yield a very different return, but we do not well see where to look for the improvement. It must be a work of time, and the question is whether even time will do it, for it is price, after all, which will determine the result. Will India or Egypt, or any other country, or all countries together, send us not only sufficient cotton, but cotton at 6d per pound? If so, then the trade of Lancashire will revive again ; but if the raw material is only to be bought at twice that figure, then we can never find customers for our manufactured articles as before. We have hitherto been underselling the whole world in cotton stuffs, so that our goods found purchasers in every quarter of the globe, and thus our great cotton trade was created. It has been suspended because cotton became dear, and it can never be resumed until cotton becomes cheap. We have fair stores of the material still, but our manufacturers are afraid to work it up at the present price. That is the history of the case, and we fear its aspect is not much improved by the returns before us. Even dear cotton does not reach us except in driblets, whereas it is only cheap cotton in abundance that will set the mills of Lancashire to work again.

EVERY MAN TO MAKE HIS OWN ICE.—All Paris is rejoicing in a recent discovery of a method of manufacturing ice in a speedy and simple manner, and at a small expense. The machine is styled *Le glaciere a eseale*. From a drawing and description now before us we gather the following :

A cylinder of metal—tin will answer—with a moveable cover at one end, to be kept tightly in its place by a screw when shut, with two openings, one at each end, to receive through two tunnels the materials used; and a discharge cock at one end to discharge the contents when the cylinder is to be emptied, is all the apparatus required. This cylinder, when properly charged, is placed on a pair of rockers, so that a see-saw motion may be obtained. To convert five hundred French grammes of water into ice (each gramme being nearly 17 grains avoirdupois) it is necessary only to place in this cylinder or well 13 hundred grammes of sulphat of soda, and eight hundred grammes of hydrochloride or muriatic acid. Into this preparation or bath, says the inventor, place a form or vessel containing the water to be frozen, a bottle of champaigne to be frapped, or any other vessel required to be frozen. Close the cover, screw it fast, and then for seven or eight minutes give the cylinder or well a see-saw motion on its cradle, and you obtain the desired result. A solid block of ice of five hundred grammes may be produced by this operation. All Paris has been running to see the machines of the Rue de Parbe, Sec. No. 60, where its effects are publicly exhibited. These machines are rapidly sold at from fifty francs to one hundred and twenty, according to the size. A late number of the pictorial paper, *l'Illustration*, gives a drawing and a description sufficiently intelligible to enable any of our metal workers to manufacture them. If we may believe the half of what is said, our dependence for cool drinks will no longer be upon the icemen, but upon the chemists.

Secretary Chase on Foreign Affairs.

At the great Republican meeting in Cincinnati, on Monday, Secretary Chase appeared. He made a long speech, and alluded to foreign affairs in the following significant terms :

We are showing our strength to the nations of the earth, and if we simply go on showing our strength there will be no danger whatever of intervention.—There will be no danger, because it will not pay. [Cheers.] It is true that Great Britain has behaved very unneighborly. We used to think this great Anglo Saxon family was to stand together the world over to establish freedom of the press, freedom of the ballot-box, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom for all ; but of late years we have seen manifestations of a very unkind and unfriendly spirit ; and sometimes I have felt as if I wanted to take old mother England by the hair and give her a mighty good shaking. [Loud laughter and applause.] I am not sure that this is the wisest plan; but of this I feel tolerably sure, that England will not send any more pirate ships out against us ; and I think that when England thinks the matter over calmly—when she reflects of the Alabama, fitted out in a British port, manned by British seamen, armed with British guns, and ever since roving over the seas, plundering merchant vessels, without bringing a single one into any port—when they come to look over these things, they will conclude it is best to pay the American merchants for all the pillage the Alabama has done. [Loud cheers.]

We have got a sort of new empire upon our borders in Mexico. Well, gentlemen, I am not much disturbed about that. Empires will not last long in Central America. [Cheers.] I don't know how long this Empire—if it gets born—will last. There was an attempt to make an Empire in Mexico some time ago, and if I am not mistaken, was no great success. I do not know that this Austrian Emperor will find his bed of roses there, but I am strongly inclined to think that the roses will be very few and the bed very hard.—[Cheers and loud laughter.] I am willing to trust to the future, and I am perfectly sure, taking all things into consideration, that the monarchs will, in the end, think it best to keep their institutions at home. I am confident of this. [Cheers.] I do not propose any particular measures just now. It is never wise to advance what you are going to do a great while in advance of doing it ; but I think the time will come when the world will reconsider these things, and when this Republic of ours will be re-established from the Gulf towards the Pole, based upon freedom and free labor, gathering strength from our present contest, and rising from it grander than ever.

HOW TO MAKE A GIRL IRRESISTIBLY HANDSOME.—In Cincinnati, the other day, a woman named Madame Bertha Van Griefetehuon, was arrested for false pretences. The complainant was a domestic named Barabara Hammond. It appears that madame advertised for sale, at two dollars, a recipe which, if faithfully followed up, would "make the homliest the handsomest."—The recipe runs as follows :

"Take half a gill of hyena's blood, the yolk of two ostrich eggs, an ounce of gold dust and a pearl as big as your thumb nail, dissolve in vinegar. Mix into a paste and spread upon the face every night before going to sleep. The effect will be astonishing."

Barbara, not satisfied with the charms with which nature had adorned her, called on madame, gave her two dollars, and received the receipe. She next set about to seek the several ingredients ; but being unable to procure either of the enumerated articles, except the vinegar, she unwillingly came to the conclusion that madame was not what she ought to be, and caused her arrest. Madame is now in jail.

That recipe was all a humbug. But we do happen to know of one which will make plain ladies (if there are any such) as lovely as the rising evening star. All those who try it will please send us acknowledgment. *Le voici.*

"Take a pint of pigeon's milk, put it in a bug's horn, and stir it carefully with a cat's feather, until it freezes to a red heat. Let the application be made *sine die*."

An officer who was inspecting his company one morning, spied one private whose shirt was badly begrimmed. "Patrick O'Flynn!" called out the captain. "Here, yer honor!" promptly responded Patrick, with his hand to his cap. "How long do you wear a shirt?" thundered the officer. "Twenty-eight inches was the rejoinder.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter—One Hundred and Twelfth Day of the Siege.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter Friday exceeded in severity anything that fortification has yet experienced.—The heavy fire mentioned in our last was maintained Thursday night without ceasing by the Monitors and Battery Gregg. The number of shots fired Thursday night was two hundred and sixty, eight of which missed.

On Friday morning a terrific fire was opened from Gregg and Wagner, assisted by a mortar battery at Cummings' Point. Three Monitors again moved up at half-past 12 and also commenced firing. The cannonading for upwards of five hours was terrible and incessant, the shots averaging about one every minute. The enemy's attention seemed to be paid almost entirely to the Northern angle of the fort, keeping up an uninterrupted fire on that portion throughout the day.

From sundown Wednesday to sundown Thursday twelve hundred and fifteen shots, of all calibres, from the fifteen inch shell of the Monitors to the three hundred pounder Parrotts and downwards were poured into and against the fort. Nine hundred and fifty five shots were fired on Friday, sixty-eight of which missed. Notwithstanding this fire not a single casualty occurred during the day—an event unparalleled in the history of warfare. The casualties on Thursday night were as follows :

Private B. Griffin, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the hand.

Private C. Stanford, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the leg.

Private A. Williams, Company A, 12th Georgia, stunned.

Private Reardon, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly in the shoulder.

Private T. Goggans, Company K, 1st S. C. Artillery, slightly in the head.

Sergeant Freeman, Company A, 12th Georgia, slightly.

The flag staff was again shot away Friday morning, but again speedily replaced.

Private H. C. Castlereagh was killed Thursday while on post as sentinel. He was struck by a fifteen inch shell fired from a Monitor.

Our batteries on Sullivan's and James' islands kept up a steady and effective fire throughout the day. The Iron sides remains quiet.

The bombardment is still going on at the closing of this report, Friday night.—*Charleston Courier, 31st ult.*

THE POLK EMBROGLIO.

The Marietta *Rebel* publishes the following explanation of the causes which led to the suspension of Generals Polk and Hill :

Gen. Polk left Gen. Bragg's headquarters at 10 o'clock at night under orders to attack at daylight. He was accompanied by Gen. Breckenridge. On their way they met a staff officer of Gen. Hill, to whom Gen. Polk communicated his order. Upon reaching his headquarters he dispatched orders to his own division Generals and to Gen. Hill. The former received them and were prepared to execute them at the hour designated. But Gen. Hill failed to receive those addressed to him, being in the rear, The messenger returned about daybreak, reporting that he could not find Gen. Hill. Gen. Polk then sent orders to Gen. Hill's division commanders direct, mounted his horse and with his staff rode to the front. This is the upshot of the matter just as it transpired. Some persons blame Gen. Polk for failing to arrest Gen. Hill at once. Suppose he had done so—what then? Might not the plans of the day been disarranged far beyond any benefits to be derived from the arrest of a commanding officer at such a time? Both Generals were of the same grade, and it is questionable whether such a step might not have been considered tyranical, arbitrary, and unnecessary. At all events it could have done no good; and might have done harm.

About thirty miles above Wilmington, North Carolina, lived three fellows, named respectively Barham, Stone, and Gray, on the banks of the North East River. They came to Wilmington in a small row boat, and made fast to the wharf. They had a time of it in the city, but for fear they would be dry before getting home, they procured a jug of whiskey, and after dark of a black night too, they embarked in their boat, expecting to reach home in the morning. They rowed away with all the energy that three half tipsy fellows could muster, keeping up their spirits in the darkness by pouring the spirits down. At break of day they thought they must be near home, and seeing through the dim gray of the morning a house on the river side, Stone said :

"Well, Barham, we've got to your place at last."

"If this is my home," said Barham, "somebody has been putting up a lot of outhouses since I went away yesterday; but I'll go ashore and look about, and see where we are, if you'll hold her to."

Barham disembarks, takes observation and soon comes stumbling along back, and says :

"Well I'll be whipped if we'aint at Wilmington here yet, and what's more the boat has been hitched on to the wharf all night!"

It was a fact, and the drunken dogs had been rowing away for dear life without knowing it.

Gen. Morgan.

The Montgomery *Daily Advertiser* publishes the life and military achievements of the renowned Gen. John H. Morgan, now a prisoner, with head shaved, and piebald garments, in the Penitentiary of Ohio. An extract from the article in question, which we subjoin, recapitulates all the grand exploits of this Southern Paladin.—No man of his day has accomplished more if so much, and the summing up shows an array of glorious deeds that were never surpassed in number and brilliancy.—The writer says :

"Morgan's career may be summed up with truth as follows : He has fought sixty-three battles and has been successful in fifty-seven ; took 50,000 prisoners, killed 20,000, and destroyed \$50,000,000 worth of property, taken 50,000 stand of small arms, and fifty pieces of artillery, 20,000 horses and travelled 12,000 miles."

These figures surpass anything in the annals of history, and he has not had with him at any time over 5,000 men for duty.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

The Finances of France.

When the over emission of the assignats, the paper money of the French republic had become apparent to every one. When the efforts of the convention to arrest their unavoidable depreciation by legal enactments had proved utterly futile, and when, in fine, the progressive *forced* loan had been resorted to, and had incurred universal reprobation, then it was that the Minister of the Finances applied the magic wand of taxation to the dead body of credit and bid it stand erect. He having proposed, in lieu of the *forced* loan, a war supply, consisting of an addition of 25 per cent. to the principal of the land tax, the tax on movable property and the personal tax, the Minister having simultaneously adopted the ingenious system of the bills of the receivers general. These receivers, the real bankers of the treasury under its administration, were to give bills falling due at stated periods for the total amount of the direct taxes. These bills when due were paid without delay by the receiver general, as the treasury had bills of exchange upon them at a fixed date, which they were obliged to pay upon pain of their being protested. By these means, on the first day of the year there was placed at the disposal of the treasury the whole amount of the direct taxes, in bills of exchange, to assure the currency of which the *caisse d' amoitissement*—sinking fund was devised. This institution exacted of the receivers a security in money. These securities, paid into the *caisse d' amoitissement*, were intended to serve as a guarantee to the bills. Every bill when due was to be paid either at the office of the receiver-general, or, in default, at that of the *caisse d' amoitissement*, which was to discharge it on presentation. The bill in this way was regarded in the light of first class commercial paper, and, of course, was current throughout the whole realm.

Such was the system of collection and payment, which, originating in a period of great fiscal embarrassment, gradually led to the organization at present established in France.

In the absence of the duty on tonage, the imports and exports, our Confederacy might derive much benefit from a recourse to some such system as the above, but the difficulty in the way arises from the fact that a direct tax cannot be constitutionally laid on property until the census shall have first been taken, and it is impossible, or nearly so, to have the census taken during the war. Yet everybody says that something must be done, knowing full well that the next Congress will be as powerless as the last was to violate the Constitution in this respect.

It is true that some very valuable suggestions have been made with a view to the absorption of the currency, but thus far no thorough remedial measure at all commensurate either with the resources of the country, or adequate to the exigencies of the times, (except that of the voluntary subscription loans to the Government,) has been proposed which is not equally subject to the constitutional objection, on the score of its being a property tax as the one herein above alluded to. This *task* devolves upon the next Congress. Its execution, it is to be hoped, will put the Treasury once more at ease, and will prevent thenceforth the people from distinguishing between the justness of their finances and the justice of their conservative cause.

Brownlow Defending Burnside.

The Nashville *Daily Journal*, publishes the following epistle from "Parson" Brownlow :

As some reflections are cast upon Gen. Burnside for not having reinforced Gen. Rosecrans, I beg leave, in vindication of the gallant Burnside, to state a few facts not known to men who are ignorant of the geography of the country. I claim to know the country occupied by both armies. I traveled through North Georgia as early as 1829, and lodged with the Cherokee before the whites occupied the country, and before there were good roads of any kind. I have been travelling over that section of East Tennessee ever since, in every conceivable way, and therefore it is that I know the country.

First. It is 110 miles from Knoxville to Chattanooga, and it is about 45 miles from Chattanooga to Lafayette, (in the neighborhood where the fighting began,) still further South. Buckner in retreating from Knoxville, burned the bridges behind him, rendering it impossible for Gen. Burnside to reinforce General Roscecrans with any speed ; besides General Burnside had to keep an eye to the East, where in twenty-four hours an army of 20,000 men could be poured down upon him from Lynchburg on the great Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in full possession of the rebels.

The country in North Georgia is rather a level country, with hills and ridges springing up at intervals, and separating one valley from another. The streams are sluggish and the banks unusually high. The country is thickly timbered, with a heavy undergrowth, making it rather impassable for the operations of a large army.

For my part, I have every confidence in our ultimate success. Let Rosecrans be reinforced, and he will whip the whole Confederacy. The mediation I advocate is that of the cannon and the sword ; and let there be no armistice, on sea or land, until *all* the rebels, front and rear, North and South, are subjugated or exterminated. And then let condign punishment be speedily meeted out to the surviving leaders in this unholy crusade against civilization. My motto is Greek fire for the masses and hell-fire for the leaders. And none but the loyal should be consulted in the great casting up of these accounts.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

YANKEE MONEY.—The Secretary of War, Hon. James A. Seddon, has given Gen. Winder the following order respecting money sent to the Abolition prisoners now confined in this city. It reads thus :

"You will hand over such gold as may be sent to the prisoners announcing to them that, being money recognized by both Governments, it is handed to them in kind, and that if at any time they wish to convert it into Confederate money, it will be sold for them, on application at the market price in this city. If the amount received be in Federal paper, it cannot be handed over to them in kind, as it is not recognized as money by the Confederate Government, nor can its use or circulation be allowed; but it will at their option be converted, at current rate of exchange, into Confederate notes, and such notes delivered to them, or will be retained in kind for their future use."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

SCENE IN GEN. BRAGG'S ADJUTANT GEN. OFFICE.—Old lady—Is this where Capt. Bragg lives?

Col. Brent—Yes, madam. Can I do anything for you?

Old Lady—Well, you see mister, I lives over where the fitten was and when Capt. Bragg's company skeered the Yankees, they run right past my house right peert, when up comes Capt. Forrest with his critter company and makes a line of fight right through my yard, and oversets my ash hopper and tread—

Gen. Bragg (sitting near)—Col Brent, see that the lady's claim is settled immediately.

GOOD STRATEGY.—As a part of the history of the times, it is well to state that the policy of concentration, which has enabled Bragg to win Chickamauga, was urged by Gen. Beauregard as early as the middle of May, 1863, soon after the battle of Chancellorsville.—Had his advice been followed, there can be hardly a doubt that Vicksburg and Port Hudson would have been saved. Tennessee regained and Kentucky wrested from Yankees and Unionists.

Literary Messenger.

ANOTHER BLOCADE RUNNER.—A beautiful new steamer, built of steel plates, and named the Lucy, underwent a preliminary trial yesterday. She is about 360 tons register, and has oscillating engines of 100 nominal horse power—made by Messrs. Fawcett, Presto & Co.—which, during the trial, worked admirably, without a heated bearing ; and it is fully expected she will make 18 or 19 knots when in good trim. She has been built by Messrs. Jones, Quiggan & Co., and will be a valuable addition to the mercantile fleet of any country. As is the case with most of our fast steamers rumor points out the blockade as their destination, but with what justice in this case is not clear. A sister ship to the Lucy is in course of construction, and is expected to be ready for sea in about two weeks.

Liverpool Post.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A statement from the Charleston Mercury, that the present British House of Commons was elected in March, 1857, is being extensively copied into the newspapers. If it were correct there would necessarily be a new general election in Great Britain within the next few months, as it is well known that the term of a Parliament cannot exceed seven years. The statement however, is incorrect, as the members of the present House were elected in May, 1859, and the Parliament might, therefore, legally endure till the spring of 1866. But, in no instance, it is believed, has the practice of the British Government been to allow the Parliament to reach the full term of its legal existence. It is more than probable that a new election will take place in the autumn of 1864.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

THE MAIL OVER THE RIVER.—A. S. Rose has lately come from the Mississippi with 2000 letters. He will leave Atlanta, Ga., on the 10th November on his return trip, and will take charge of any letters entrusted to him, with a postage of \$3 from all persons not soldiers. Letters from soldiers will be taken for whatever they feel willing to pay, or for nothing if they cannot pay. All letters should be addressed to care of Register, Atlanta, Ga.

The Seventeenth Regiment New York volunteers has returned to the field. This is the only regiment of two years men raised in 1861 and mustered out of service, that returns with its full compliment of men.

A SOUP HOUSE.—The City Council of Petersburg have established a Soup House in that city for the benefit of the poor. It is to be supported by the voluntary contributions of citizens.

The Antonio (Texas) Herald says a lead mine has been discovered in the Uvalde canon, the ore of which yields so great a per cent, that bullets can be moulded directly from it.

WESTERN STEAMBOAT proprietors have called a meeting to consider the danger to which steamboat property is exposed from incendiarism, and to endeavor by concerted action to remove the evil.

During the heat of the battle of Chickamauga, an owl, alarmed at the unusual tempest of sounds, was frightened from his usual haunts. Two or three cows spied him at once and made pursuit, and a battle ensued. The contest was observed by an Irishman of the 10th Tennessee, which was at the time hotly engaged. Pat ceased firing, dropped the breech of his gun to the ground and exclaimed in astonishment—"Jasus, what a counthry! The very birds in the air are fighting."—*Chatt. Rebel.*

Yankee Prisoners have become so numerous in Richmond that the Government is compelled to send a large number of them off to the interior, in order to provide for them. If the Abolitionists will agree to no honorable exchange, our Government must look well to the safety of the prisoners in its hands, and provide for their comfort as well as they can. Many of these prisoners have signified a willingness to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and hundreds of them will be ready to take up arms against the despotic Lincoln as soon as they find that their own rulers estimate them beneath the negro, and are laboring to keep them in prison.

MARRIED.

On Moore's Creek, in this County, on the 1st inst., by J. M. Alderman, Esq., Mr. JOHN WOODCOCK, to Miss MARY ANN McALLISTER.

In Smithville, N. C., Oct. 16th, 1863, by the Rev. W. M. D. Moore, Mr. WM. McCREARY to Miss AMANDA BURNS, all of Smithville.

DIED.

At Magnolia, on the 1st inst., STEPHEN WALLACE, son of William and Abbie C. Smith, aged 2 years, 10 months and 20 days.

In Rockingham, N. C., on Friday morning, 23d ultimo, of typhoid fever, Mrs. HARRIET ANN STEELE, wife of Col. Walter L. Steele, and daughter of Thomas Crawford, dec'd., of Paris, Tennessee.

Fayetteville Observer please copy.

On the 27th of October, at Rowan Mills, HANNAH JOHNSTON, fourth daughter of Col Thos. D. and Mrs. Jane M. Meares, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Be still, and know that I is God.

WILMINGTON MARKET, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are brought to market sparingly, and are in demand for butchering purposes. We quote on the hoof at 65 to 75 cents per lb. for net meat, according to quality.

BEESWAX—Is in demand at \$1 25 to \$1 50 per lb.

BACON—Is scarce and wanted, and sells readily at high prices. We quote small sales from carts at \$4 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at \$4 50 to \$5 per lb.

CORN—Is scarce and in demand. Sells in the small way at \$5 50 to \$6 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries at \$5 75 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at \$1 75 to \$2 per lb.

COTTON—Sells at 65 to 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—From carts, \$1 25 to \$2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Only one or two small lots have been received for the week, and the market is almost entirely bare. We quote small sales at \$65 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER—\$10 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green, \$1 to \$1 25, dry, \$2 50 to \$2 75 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, \$10, Upper, \$12 to \$12 50 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl. at \$4 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—\$14 to \$15 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, \$1 10 to \$1 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, \$2 to \$2 50, and grown fowls, \$2 50 to \$3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, \$7 to \$10, and Irish, \$12 to \$14 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 25 cents per lb

SALT—Sound made is in moderate supply, and sells from store at \$18 to \$20 per bushel, according to quality and quantity.

SUGAR—By the bbl. \$2 65 to \$2 75 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, \$2 60 to \$2 75 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—\$4 to \$4 50 per gallon.

TALLOW—\$2 50 to \$3 per lb.

YARN—Sells from store, in quantities to suit, at \$25 to \$47 per bunch.

WOOD—Sells by the boat load at \$18 to \$20 for pine, \$22 to \$25 for ash, and \$28 to \$30 per cord for oak.

RAIL ROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 20 shares Stock in the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co. Apply to
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 30 44-3t—6-1t

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

PRIVATE GEORGE W. WHITFIELD, of Co. B, 51st N. C. Reg't, deserted from the Camp of the 51st N. C. Reg't on or about the 30th of October, 1862, and is lurking alternately in the counties of Sampson and Bladen, and supposed to be at times in parts of New Hanover and Brunswick. I will give the above reward for his delivery in Camp of the 51st N. C. Reg't or at any Military Post Commander.
W. R. BELL, Capt.
Oct. 20th, 1863—40-6t—5-4t* Co. B 51st N. C. Reg.

NOTICE.

PAY YOUR CONFEDERATE TAXES for the year 1863. I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Taxes :

At Elizabethtown, on Monday, 9th of November next.
At Bryan Swamp, on Tuesday, 10th of "
At Maysville, on Wednesday, 11th of "
At White Oak, on Thursday, 12th of "
At Beaverdam, on Friday, 13th of "
At Mrs. Reaves' on Saturday, 14th of "
At Colly, on Monday, 16th of "
At Kelly's Cove, on Tuesday, 17th of "
At Westbrooks, on Wednesday, 18th of "
At John K. Clark's, on Thursday, 19th of "
At Kelley's Store, on Friday, 20th of "

All persons must pay their taxes within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be enforced without regard to persons.

The Assessor will attend at the same time and places for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind on the matured crops and on gross sales for the quarter ending the 1st of October, 1863.
J. A. ROBESON,
Tax Collector Bladen County, N. C.

Oct. 27, 1863. 41-11t-5-2t*

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Thursday last, a bright mulatto boy named JONAS. He is twenty one years old, about six feet high, and well proportioned, has good teeth and weighs about 180 pounds. As he left without the slightest provocation I must think he designs making his escape to the Yankees or being a boy of intelligence, may attempt to pass himself off as free. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me in Clinton, Sampson county, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him.
ALLMAND HOLMES.

Oct. 26th 40-tf—5-1t

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND known as Love grove, situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, one mile from Wilmington, and containing one hundred acres, more or less. The land is fertile and in a high state of cultivation, and the place well worthy the attention of any one wishing to rent or purchase. Apply to
THOS. H. HOWEY

Nov. 4, 1863. 48-2t-6-2t*

COTTON CARDS, &C.

2000 PAIR COTTON & WOOL CARDS.
200,000 WATER PROOF GUN CAPS.
50 GROSS SEWING AWLS.
5000 PAPERS [illegible] TACKS, [illegible].

Rio Coffee, Copperas, Wool Hats, Shoe Thread, Fine Horse Brushes and Combs, Spurs, [illegible] Shoe Blacking, Officers' Silk Sashes, &c., &c., at
WILSON'S
Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2. 45-3t—6-1t.

Columbia, S. C., Guardian, and Tarboro' Southerner, will copy 4 times and send bill to this office.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

Wilmington.

No one familiar with the aspects of this place prior to 1861, can fail to recognize the marked difference in the Wilmington of '61 and '63. It is indeed a changed town. We speak now of the inhabitants, or at least of those to be met upon its streets and who throng its public places.

War, of course, brings changes. The fear of attack has made very many families permanent refugees, and to this cause was superadded the ravages of the epidemic, causing the town to be as nearly deserted as a town could well be. We need not add that Wilmington has given liberally of her best and bravest to the cause of the country.

The stoppage of the usual channels of trade of course arrested or changed the current of trade here, and shut most stores and warehouses. Thus, for a time nothing or next to nothing was done. To this state of things rapidly succeeded a new and different era. Wilmington suddenly became the great focus and centre of "exporting and importing," which some people less politely call running the blockade. To it flocked traders and trading vessels. The long sharp steamer with bows like a razor became a visitant to its waters. The long sharp speculator, Jew or Gentile, native or foreign, with a keener look-out than the keenest steamer that ever left the Clyde came after.

As a consequence of the "importing and exporting" business, other kinds of business sought a *habitat*, for trade is gregarious. Men have hired stores, houses are in demand, the streets are crowded, strange faces meet you at every corner, and the older resident feels, as it were, [illegible] of his own streets and accustomed haunts, and [illegible] no small measure disgruntled thereby, while all experience more than ever the scarcity and high price of provisions and other necessaries, the poor, of course, the most severely of all.

Among the strange people who thus hurriedly find their way to any place, there will, as a matter of course, be all [illegible] of characters; some good and some bad, and some [illegible]. Some few who have taken places of business [illegible] may, and probably will, become permanent and useful [illegible]. The majority, of course, are simply transient, [illegible] in the strictest sense. Well, it takes all sorts of [illegible] to make a world, and if all sorts of characters did [illegible] world, then Wilmington would be a world—on a [illegible], to be sure.

[illegible] is the King. He gets into queer corners and ob[illegible] where his neighbours don't like him to come. [illegible] livery stable next door to our office is used for [illegible] house and some houses away up Market [illegible]. We never pass his majesty without [illegible] his nature is too ill [illegible] to suit [illegible] neighbour—but there he is, and we can [illegible].

[illegible] the present floating population, [illegible] in its wake, there is another class [illegible] conducive to, nor indicative of a high [illegible]. Well, while people keep quiet [illegible] order and decency, we suppose they [illegible] move on."

[illegible] of a hasty sketch of a town in a transition [illegible] abnormal state of society,—in fact of Wilmington [illegible] the close of October, 1863. Strangers find it [illegible] residents find it even duller. But all are after something, and you may rest assured that they pursue their object with untiring energy. It is a queer state of things certainly, but then it cannot last. Things will settle [illegible] to their level, or some sort of level, and this [illegible] half good and half bad excitement [illegible] As Mr. M. Crosly would say [illegible] will take its place [illegible] the enemy we trust.

[illegible] want of Hotel accommodations, always a hard case in Wilmington, has now become a crying, yes [illegible] and bellowing evil,—a howling out and cursing [illegible] hard to endure, and not to be endured. How much cursing we have heard from the beard [illegible] of irate [illegible] no man could tell, and we could not tell [illegible].

We know not exactly a bank whereon the wild thyme grows—but a noble oak—a live oak we think, whereupon a fat company could roost with great comfort and some security. Persons of good character might get accommodated at reasonable rates, if timely application be made—we would say at this office but we fear the rush.

Some Time.

"Some time"—perhaps not now nor soon, but "some time"—we all hope to realize some dream of happiness, hidden away so deeply in our own hearts that the prying [illegible] of our heads has been unable to discover it.

"Some time" in the hereafter, all clouds will have passed away, and all friends be re-united. "Some time," war and pestilence, and famine, will be forgotten words. "Some time," all wounds will be healed, all broken hearts bound up. "Some time," peace will re-visit our land, and families be again gathered around their domestic hearths;—the dreams of love will be realized, the hopes of happiness be turned into fruition, and if death has come in to blast these forever in this world, still, "some time," the true heart will find peace, the wounded spirit be consoled, and the eye of faith pierce through the dark and gloomy clouds that lower over the troubled waters of our present existence, perceive a better and happier "some time" "beyond the veil."

But the weary heart can not always resist the terrible impression that the future "some time" is indeed but a dream of credulity—the very mockery of hope. *That* is [illegible] no human soul could fully realize such a feeling [illegible]. Away, deeply hidden though it may be, [illegible] yearning hope that sustains it in [illegible]. God help the spirit from which [illegible] has departed!

[illegible] that is dark will be made clear—all that [illegible] will be made right, [illegible] is evil will be made [illegible] the dream that men sometimes dream, [illegible] help thinking that there is no good and true [illegible] that will not some time find its reali[illegible] that will not yet meet its exposure and [illegible].

When [illegible] is dark shall have been made clear, many [illegible] seem most right to the eyes of erring mortals [illegible] have been all wrong. [illegible] contend—who can tell! Man's reason is [illegible] fallible. The only thing of which [illegible] is that in trying to do right, as in fact [illegible] far as lies in his power, and that some time [illegible] he will have this reward.

[illegible] we will all drift into a foolish mood, which [illegible] for the above nonsense, in which we have [illegible] awaiting the arrival of the mails and telegraph.

[illegible] After some trouble a jury was obtained [illegible] Solomon, a slave, the property of [illegible] of Columbus county, charged with the murder [illegible] of said county, somewhere in 1862. The [illegible] was committed at or near Fair Bluff, but [illegible] was moved to this county at the instance of the [illegible].

[illegible] Col. Thomas Ruffin.—The Richmond *Sentinel* [illegible] yesterday, the 28th instant, contains the following [illegible] notice, which it says was derived from a letter received from Alexandria, and leaves no doubt of the death [illegible] Ruffin:

[illegible] At Grace Church Hospital, Alexandria, Va., on [illegible] inst., Col. Thomas Ruffin, 1st N. C. [illegible] The letter which conveys this intelligence says he [illegible] every attention from the surgeon in charge and [illegible] attendants. His remains were deposited in a vault in [illegible] burial ground of the Methodist Protestant Church, subject to the order of his family in North Carolina.

[illegible]—We always have liked them. In fact [illegible] are a beverage of which we are particularly fond! [illegible] we must say that oysters at $12 a bushel, and poor at [illegible] too much for our taste. The restaurants charge [illegible] and from the way the bivalves seemed [illegible] would not make much even at that.

[illegible] seen by notice in to-day's paper, that the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester [illegible] Company have declared a dividend of 25 per [illegible] on the Capital stock of said company, making, with the dividend in May, a total of *thirty-seven* per cent during the year.

We understand that the gross receipts of the company for the last twelve months have been in the neighborhood of twelve hundred thousand dollars.

We are pleased to see it announced that the Raleigh State Journal, which was destroyed by a mob some time since, will be re-issued on Monday. Thirty one of the rioters who attacked the office have been presented by the Grand Jury of Wake county. We trust that where guilt is established punishment will certainly follow. This is due to law and order, to justice and public decency. It has [illegible] reference to Mr. Spelman, but what *has* reference [illegible] at the corporation of Raleigh, which [illegible] to protect his property, should reimburse him for his losses, and this, we trust, will be done fairly and equitably. It is the law of the land, and it is the rule of justice.

For the Journal.

Meeting of the Bar.

At a meeting of the Bar, held this day. His Honor, Judge Osborne, was called to the Chair, and Wm. M. Harriss appointed Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. Thomas C. Miller, H. L. Holmes and Samuel J. Person, were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting.

Mr. Person reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"The members of the Wilmington Bar, desirous of paying a tribute of respect to the memory and worth of their lately deceased friend and professional brother, Joshua G. Wright, do resolve,

"1st, That by his death a most excellent man has been taken from amongst us, and the public has sustained an unusual loss. He was benevolent in his feelings, warm in his sympathies, generous in his conduct, refined or courteous in manners, of high sense of honor and the strictest integrity, and, best of all, a sincere and devoted christian.

Resolved, 2d. As a Member of the Bar, he was learned in the law—an eloquent advocate—faithful to his duties—polite and respectful in his bearing—always zealous for his clients, but never unmindful that justice is the true limit of professional effort.

Resolved, 3d. As a Citizen, he was universally respected and esteemed, and by his sobriety and high moral tone, as well as by his liberality and devotion to the public interest, has left the impress of his character upon the community in which he lived and wherever he was known.

Resolved, 4th. The Members of the Bar unite in expressing their high admiration of his character, both as a citizen and a lawyer, their grief at his great loss to them and to the public at large; and would tender the consolation of their sympathy to his afflicted family.

Resolved 5th That a copy of these proceeding be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the Wilmington Journal, and that His Honor, Judge Osborne, cause them to be entered upon the minutes of this Court.

The resolutions were eloquently and feelingly supported by Messrs. H. L. Holmes, E. W. Hall, and Judge Osborne.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. W. OSBORNE, Chairman.

WM. M. HARRISS, Sec'y.
October 28th, 1863.

List of Subscribers from $1,000 to $50 in one week, During October, 1863.

As I was absent nearly two months from this city, since 21st August, this list speaks well of Wilmington. Allow me to thank the citizens and ship owners, who have subscribed:

Mr. Andrea, $1,000; Mr. M. Crosly, $800; Power, Low & Co., $500; Capt. Kenedy, Va., $258; Thos. C. Miller, $200; Walker Meares, $200; Henry Hart, President Ship Company, $200; Capt. D. Borsey, of Columbia, S. C., $200; Henry Roberts, $200; Daniel Kahnweiler, $100; George VanAmringe, $100; Capt. Horner, $100; Harriss & Howell, $100; M. Katz, $50; N. G. Daniel, $75; Mr. Kidder, $50; W. R. Utley, $50; E. P. Barress, $50; Thos. J. Lockwood, $50; R. W. Lockwood, $50; Ellis & Mitchell, $50; B G Worth, $50.

The names under $50 will occupy a long list, and will be handed in soon.

M. A. BUIE.

Extracts.

From the Charlotte *Democrat*, we take the following:

Col. Thomas M. Garrett, of the 5th N. C. Regiment, offers a reward of $250 for the arrest of C. D. Sides, a deserter from that Regiment. Col. Garrett says:

"This man deserted on the 10th May last, and was last heard of as figuring on the committee to draft resolutions for a meeting held in Forsyth county on the 2[illegible]th August."

A Deserter drafting resolutions for a peace meeting!—No wonder the administration of President Davis was denounced at such meetings. Deserters, of course, are opposed to sending any more men from North Carolina.

Casualties in the 45th N. C. T. at Bristow Station, Va., 14th Oct., 1863.

[From the Raleigh Progress.]

Field and Staff—none.

Co A—Killed—Private Milton Preslar.

Wounded—Privates N J Bickett, left leg broken, amputated below knee; B N Preslon, flesh wound left thigh; A E Helms, wounded and missing, prisoner; H J Ross, slightly in left ankle; Wyatt Preslar, slightly in left hand; A C Preslar, J L McLilland, S H Polk, stunned by shell; Luke Sinclair, flesh wound right leg; F M Poor, in right cheek severely; S Helm three fingers in left hand severe; J Wirby, left hand severe; E P Rushing, wounded and missing; Joseph Brown, L F Austin, S L Mullis, G W Mullis, missing; Lt Lowry, very slightly wounded.

Co B—Killed—Jno A Rhode.

Wounded—Ivey Furratt mortally in head; Geo W Smith, left breast seriously; Wm Fritts, right hand slight; Biram Swaney, slightly in scalp; Alex Pickett, left knee flesh wound; Lt Wm Hammer, Wyatt Davis, slightly bruised by shell; Jesse Osborn H A Cooper, stunned by shell; W D Long, J S Skeen, missing.

Co C—Killed—Private D M Sefler.

Wounded—Lt A W Troutman, head slightly; Privates R Caseaddon, fore finger right hand; R F Clire, face slightly; M F Eidson, great toe left foot slight; J Q Holdsonner, face and left shoulder badly; Jas Kyle flesh wound right leg; J Lite, right hand severely; D Scriggs, middle finger; J M Walker, right leg severely; W J Waugh, left hand slightly; Wm Hair, bruised by shell in back.

Missing—Privates D Clodfelter, G L D Eller, C A Earnhart, J O Laslie, P Lippard, J C Piyler.

Co D—Killed—Private J J May.

Wounded—Capt W H S Lawhon, slightly in groin; Sergt G B Campbell, both arms amputated and severely wounded in thigh; J G Morgan, left shoulder severely; H W Stutts left side severely; J H Stutts, right hip slightly; R Davis, right leg, flesh wound, severe; Jas Wallace, right hand finger gone; R B Stewart, head slight; Kelly Bryan, left foot, slightly; W A Stedman, left hip slight.

Missing—Sergt M C Phillips, wounded; Corp Jas A Freeman, Levi Wright, Rials Key, W H Baker, E D Morgan, Arch McLean, H A Spencer, M C Yow, very slightly wounded.

Co E—Killed—Privates J W L Belk, Jno F Smith.

Wounded—Sergt Correll, color bearer, breast slightly; Corp Jno W Osborn, left hand slightly; Privates Josiah Davis, right breast, badly; T C Eubanks, right wrist badly; J J Griffin, right leg slightly; Jno E Hancock, groin by shell, badly; Edison Hayes, left shoulder slightly; M C King, left side not serious; D W Laney, left leg slight; John Milton, right hand middle finger; Thos Parker, lost one finger, General Richardson, left hand severe; M C Richardson, left hand severe; Milus Starnes, end of one finger gone, J L Yarborough, left thigh serious.

Missing—Sergt Jno W Parker; Privates A H A Belk, B J Griffin, J B Stearnes.

Co F—Killed—none.

Wounded—Corpl B F Richardson, right thigh severely; 1st Sergt G W Howie, through both cheeks, badly; Sergt G M Walker, right thigh, leg amputated; Sergt J S Parker, in heel, slight; Corp R C Delaney, flesh wound, right thigh; Privates B Belk, fore-finger left hand, slight; J A Helms, bruised by shell left thigh, slight; W E Richardson, bruised by shell, right shoulder, badly; R T Tristar, through both thighs, not seriously; J P Walker, right breast, badly.

Missing—O Fancum, W A J Huff, K G Stearns, supposed to be prisoners.

Co. G—Killed—Private H Lawrence.

Wounded—Lt J A Thompson, in leg, badly; Lt C B Clegg, slightly; 1st Sergt B F Headen, stunned by shell; Sergt J W B Lassiter, flesh wound, thigh severely; Sergt J T Gunter, left arm, flesh wound, slight; Corp J B Gunter, left arm, flesh wound; Privates A J Burns, foot slight; E H Burns, thigh and knee severely; Alex Burns, head, mortally; Q J Evnum, slightly in shoulder by shell; T W Dowdy, stunned by shell, badly; J C Harrison, in left hand, badly; C M Holt, in hand, slight; J Lomax, flesh wound, left thigh; J Mandin, slightly shocked by shell; P Perry, left shoulder, slightly; S H Rosser, shocked by shell; F Smith, badly in left hand; W Wall, finger, right hand, slight; H Warner in the hand slightly; J E Watson, stunned by shell, slight; J R Abernathy, H E Purns, T Beal, B F C Burk, J M Dowdy, S P Scadst, J Stone, prisoners.

Co. H.—Killed—Private N F Miller.

Wounded—Sergt J Imbler, right leg, slight; Corp S J Davis, bruised by shell in breast, badly, Privates David Essex; W R Essex, bruised slightly by shell in leg; Christian Hege, badly in head; Alex Lenord, bruised in left hand by shell; Rily Lenord, bruised by shell in breast and lost 1 finger; H Walser, bruised in breast by shell, slight; S Wilson, bruised in thigh by shell, slight.

Missing—Sergt M T Lambeth, Wm Johnson, Casper Lenord, C A Hege, supposed to be prisoners.

Co. I.—Killed—None.

Wounded—Sergts A H Boyet, thigh, mortally; W Q Pinyon, breast serious; Corp Wm Hoyle, slightly in knee by shell; Privates T A Austin, stunned by shell, slight; N Biggers, left hand, serious; Oliver Biggers, left knee, serious; W J Cook, right knee, badly; W F Cuthbertson, left arm, flesh wound; Albert Dees, slightly in stomach; Reuben Dennis, left arm, slightly, Wm Honeycut, left shoulder, badly; J S Hunter, left cheek, slightly; Saml Proctor, left cheek, badly; Jno Skipper, fore finger, slight; James York, slightly, both legs.

Missing—J G Long, W E Pressley, W H Sligall.

Co. K.—Killed—Privates Henry Hilton, Wm Candle.

Wounded—Capt J W Betting, slightly in hip; Sergts H T Newsom, A F Montague; Corp A Kiger, slightly in hand; Sergt Jno A Wood, paralyized by shell; Privates Hyman Everhart, mortally; J Crouch, slight in hand; Sol Green, paralyized by shell; Saul Jackson, slight in leg; Sol Heathcock, slight in head; Joseph Wagoner, paralyized by shell.

Missing—Jacob Collet, Egbert Hoozer.

The above list is official.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the 15th Regiment North Carolina Troops in the battle of Bristow Station, Virginia, Wednesday, October 14th, 1863.

Field and Staff—None.

Co A—Killed—Lt Green D Cuthberton. Wounded—Lt W E Woodruff, in arm; Privates M L Parker, in arm; E Y Marks, foot; Isaiah Barns, foot; Isaac Sumner, neck; Timothy Vaugh, shoulder. Missing—Henry Marks.

Co B—Wounded—Lt F L Rogers, left arm amputated; 1st Sgt B G Coon, severely in leg; 4th Sgt J B Long, slightly in leg; Corps J E Helms, severely in leg; W P Richardson, severely in arm; Privates J M Austin, severely in head; L E Brown, severely in arm; G W Barker, severely in leg, J N Howard, mortally in bowels; J A Irby, slightly in leg; C B Muse, slightly in leg; W B McLean, severely in leg; J F McCorkee, slightly in leg; Sgt Major Jos E Porter, slight ly in right shoulder. Missing—Sgt D M Rose, Privates Jno Barmingham, Wm Condor, J D Helms, J M Pistol, J C Steel, J C Ramsay, J D Stinson.

Co C—Killed—Privates C G Rippy, Corp L H Blanton.—Wounded—Lt J M Jarrett, severely in left thigh; Sgts J G Putnam, slightly in hand; M V Putnam, slightly in wrist; Privates G W Davis, slightly in right hip; R A Blanton, severely in left leg; W L Blanton, slightly in left foot; R Simpson, slightly in right hand; H Weaver, slightly in breast; A Weaver, mortally in head, died; G B McCraw, mortally in bowels; K S Tate, severely in right thigh; Wm Bowling, severely in groin; A W Pannell, slightly in face and foot; Corp L H Blanton, killed; Privates M Burnes, E A Hardin, missing; J Mahew, J Spurlin, F D Rominger, Levi Barrett, J D Robinson, J S Hendrick, S G Putnam, W A Hambrick, J P McIntire, wounded and missing.

Co D—Wounded—Lt W E Oldham finger and breast. 2d Lt Massenburg slightly in leg; Privates James Yow, mortally in breast, Isaac ———, wounded in hip; W P Cole, slightly in thigh; J A Wicke, slightly in head; C C Mann, slightly in side; J W Riggabee, slightly in knee; Winship Goodwin, missing.

Co E—Wounded—Privates D M Card, slightly in side; S P Carver, slightly in side; Jacob Cossart, slightly in foot; J B Duke, slightly in thigh; A L Jinkins, slightly in breast and knee; M G Murray, slightly in shoulder; G S Strickland, slightly in hand; A M D Upchurch slightly in foot; N Winston, slightly in knee; D C Winston, wounded and missing; H S Bess, missing; Alex Moore, killed.

Co. F—Killed—Privates D R Black, J Gaikins, W A Phillips, Jno A Spence. Wounded—Lieut R Barnes, in right arm; Sergt W B Smith, slightly in hip; Corp D H Mathews, slightly in right thigh; G D Spence, slightly in left wrist; Privates Alex Ballard, severely in left breast; Jno H Colville, severely in right leg; W A Colville, slightly in leg; Jno McDonald, slightly in abdomen; J P Mills, slightly in arm; S Moore, head, died; J Morgan, severe in right hand; J Sink, severe in right knee, H W Shoaf, contusion in head; R M Shoaf, slightly in back; James Shut, slightly in right leg; Wm Wade, slightly in right knee.

Co. G—Killed Private P G Murphy. Wounded—J P True, both arms shot off; G A Allen, severely in thigh; S Painer, right thumb shot off; Corp P H Longmire, slightly in hand; Sergt J B Hamlet, slightly in hand; Corp H H Gilliam, slightly in breast; Private [illegible] Neighbors, slightly in hand; Henry King, slightly in thigh; Sergt J R Raney, and Private J R Lenord, missing.

Co. H—Killed—Corp C B Branson; Private M V Hopkins. Wounded—Sergt M V Isley, in right arm and finger shot off; Privates M Hughes, slightly in left foot; W Wiley, severely in head; J P Lennis, slightly in left shoulder; G W Feeb, slightly in hip and face; J P Stafford and W Strawhorn, missing; P S Thompson, missing; S A Stewart, wounded and missing; B Painter and W Wagner, missing; W Jones, wounded and missing; W H Gustin, wounded and missing; Lt S M Robinson, wounded and missing.

Co. I—Killed—Corp J P Bradley, Private A P Allen.—Wounded—Lt S M Pender, slightly in head; Sergt D H Barlow, slightly in shoulder; Privates W Bardan, slightly in right foot; D E Bayne, slightly in side; J W Cook, slightly in hip; W Folram, slightly in side; E Lewis, slightly in arm; W Overman, severely in arm; D Peacock, slightly in breast and hand; A Taylor, slightly in shoulder; W Warrell, slightly in hip; Q Yelverton, thigh broken; W Johnson, missing.

Co. K—Killed—Capt G W White, Private Thos Moore—Wounded—1st Lt J P Cross in thigh; Sergt J B Armstrong, in leg; Corp P C Walker, severely in thigh; Privates H S Spicer, slightly in leg; J B Mears, slightly in arm; C V Miller, slightly in foot; J B Womble, slightly in back; Isser Flood, seriously in breast; Hiram Hill, slightly in hand, D S Hartley, slightly in hand; W H Sandon, parylized by shell severely; B Jarvis, wounded and captured. Missing—H H Swicegood, Adam Bedrick, Alex Gabble.

Total 156.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the 46th Regiment N. C. Troops in the battle at Bristow Station, Va., Oct. 14th, 1863.

Field and Staff—None.

Co A—Killed—Corpl T J Smith. Wounded—Privates A G Maurer, John Ritchie, Paul Peninger, Stephen Botford, slightly; R H Wyatt, Stephen Pammond.

Co B—Killed—Privates Daniel Miller, Allison Rumple.—Wounded—1st Sergt Jacob Klutts, C C Harryman, C A Bassenger. Privates P C Crawford, Alex Anglehard, W H Harris, Jacob Hornbarger, Jno McNealy, Monroe Peeler, Milas Williams, C H Waggoner, Rufus Trexler, slightly; Fred Waller, missing—Wm Luther, William Dunn, W P Sable.

Co C—Killed—none. Wounded—Corbit F Gardner, R T Robinson, W J Pasch, all slightly.

Co D—Killed—none. Wounded—Private Wm Shaw.

Co E—Killed—None. Wounded—Corp'l S G Goss (color bearer), slightly; Privates David Barchitt, slightly; W Carter, severely; J G Freeman, M Ferebain, Daniel Kennedy, Geo Thompson, slightly; W L Wheeler, severely; A Teasley, slightly; K Oakley, slightly.

Co F—Killed—1st Sergt W Spencer. Wounded—Privates J M Brewer, N Hancock, W Hancock, W Sidwell, Edmund Spencer, F Bates. Missing—S Hill, C Robins, N Robins.

Co G—Killed—None. Wounded—Lt R P Troy; Privates P F Hogle, severely; Thomas Brooks, W F Blair, slightly; B A Johnson, Geo W Fox, A S Wright, slightly; Corp'l T A Futral.

Co H—Killed—None. Wounded—Sergt M C Johnson; Privates Johnston Shulfeld, James Smith.

Co I—Killed—None. Wounded—1st Sergt L G Hall; Privates Thos Gooer, severely; W F Bair, severely; W H M Lamb, slightly.

Co K—Killed—Privates Henry Deegerheart, R H Lenord, John Parker, David Wilson. Wounded—Silas Booveg, Jno S Hewit, severe; W R Birch, severe; F Finger, slight; O M Jarrett, slight; W Fetzer, slight.

FIRST NO. CA. CAVALRY—CASUALTIES IN THE FIGHT, &c.

Mr. Editor:—You will confer a favor on this Regiment, and its friends, by publishing the following list of casualties, since the 10th of October, during the brilliant cavalry campaign of the past ten days:

Field and Staff—Wounded—Lieut Colonel Thos Ruffin, supposed mortally, and captured. Major Rufus Barringer, slightly in thigh.

Co A—Wounded—Private Hugh Turner, slightly. Missing—Lt D F Armfield.

Co B—Wounded—Private Miles Powell, seriously. Missing—Corpl Ira Hall.

Co E—Wounded—Thos Persons, mortally, since dead; J H Cunningham, mortally, since dead; R T Edwards, severely in thigh. Missing—Joseph Burnett.

Co F—Wounded—Corp'l Walter Bell, slightly in shoulder. Privates N F Blackwelder, severely in thigh.

Co G—Killed—James A Springs. Wounded—V T King, in foot John Carver, severely in foot.

Co H—Wounded—Bugler [illegible] Privett, in face; W H Bailey, slightly; Hartin Martin, severely in foot. Missing—Thos Hughes.

Co I—Killed—Lieut Wm G Grady. Wounded—Geo W Miller, severely in leg, T W Merritt, severely in leg.

Co K—Wounded—Silas Tucheroe. Missing—S R Slagle.

Recapitulation: Killed, 2; mortally wounded, since died, 2; supposed to be mortally wounded and captured, 1; wounded, 13; missing, 4. Total, 24.

On the 19th the N. C. Brigade made the greatest charge on record; 1st North Carolina in front. We charged the enemy in a sweeping gallop for seven miles, capturing more than had men in the fight, with several wagons, two ambulances, &c., &c.

Your obedient servant,

LT. D. P. MAST,
Act. Adj't 1st N. C. Cavalry.

From the London Times.

Lincoln's Springfield Manifesto.

Among the many marvels and paradoxes of the American revolution there is none greater than the part played by President Lincoln himself. That such a man should have been called upon to guide the destinies of a mighty nation during a grand historical crisis is surely strange enough, but that he should have blundered and vascillated as he has, without for a moment losing confidence in himself or altogether forfeiting that of his countrymen, is stranger still. His language on the great questions at issue *has varied so much at different times* as to show that he never can have had anything worthy of being called a policy, unless it be that which he described in the wisest of all his homely sayings as a resolution to "*keep pegging away*." If we compare his early addresses and his first Presidential message with his subsequent letters and his speeches, or with his last message, we find a degree of inconsistency which is perfectly ludicrous. The great problem with which he has had to deal has of course been slavery, and it would be possible to cull from his declarations on this subject passages in favor of every principle from abolitionism to absolute non-intervention. Between the elaborate compensation scheme, proposed in the message of December, 1862, and the proclamation of January, confiscating themselves of all the seceding States as a measure of military necessity, there is a theoretical abyss which no argument can span. So far, however, from seeing this, the President justifies both indiscriminately in the letter to the "unconditional Union men" of Illinois, which we published yesterday, and manages to confound both with the arming of negroes on behalf of the Union, which has nothing to do with either. This letter is in other respects so remarkable a document, *and so characteristic a specimen of the President's style and habits of thought*, that we cannot do better than extract the most ambitious paragraphs of it for the benefit of our readers.

How any man in his sober senses could have sat down to compose such a rhapsody as this, or having composed it, could have read it over with gravity, and ordered it to be printed, passes our comprehension. *It is something between a prophecy and an oracular response*, with a dash of Yankee slang and terms of expression which remind us alternately of Ossian, of the incoherent utterance of the Macri chiefs, and of school boy translations of corrupt chorusses in Greek tragedy. Cromwell never spoke, and Mr. Carlyle never wrote, anything so hopelessly obscure, and the persons, if there be any such, to whom such a jargon can appear impressive or even intelligible, must have faculties and tastes of which we can form no idea. One is really tempted to think that Mr. Lincoln cannot have been himself when he penned so grotesque a production. Herodotus tells us that the ancient Persians deliberated drunk as well as sober on important affairs of State; but we may be sure that the conclusion of a debate was conducted in the latter condition. It is difficult to believe that the American President can have observed this precaution, though he winds up with the timely injunction, "*Let us be quite sober*," and solemnly warns his readers not to be over sanguine of a speedy triumph. And yet it would not be fair to judge of the whole letter by this wild and vague declamation. The early part, though by no means free from faults of grammar, or compatible with our notions of literary dignity, is not devoid of a certain rough honesty and force. It is this, tempered by a lawyer-like smartness, that secures to Mr. Lincoln, in spite of his arbitrary weakness, a certain popularity among a people *who enjoy a joke*, even when it is practiced at the expense of themselves or the dearest interests of their country.

THE IRON FLEET OF FRANCE—GRAND REVIEW AT CHERBOURG AND THE INTENDED CRUISE.—The division of iron-plated vessels collected at Cherbourg was to have put to sea yesterday afternoon. It is to double the Isle of Ushant, and steer toward the coast of Spain. This first cruise is to last for from twelve days to a fortnight without anchoring.

Vice Admiral Penard, President of the commission charged to watch the experiments, hoists his flag on board the Solferino. The other members of the commission are distributed among the four frigates, which, with the Solferino, form the division. These are the Couronne, the Magenta, the Invincible and the Normandie. The steam advice boat Talisman is placed at the disposal of the Vice Admiral for the service of the division during the whole course of the experiments.

Galignani's Messenger, *Sept. 23.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON—FIRING STILL GOING ON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28th, 1863.

The fire on Sumter, from Gregg and Wagner and three monitors, has been incessant since ten o'clock this morning. The monitors drew off at seven o'clock this evening. Gregg and Wagner are still firing rapidly from three hundred pounder parrott's. Three hundred and seventy-nine shots have been fired at Sumter, eighty-eight of which missed; nearly all were directed at the sea face. No damage of consequence to the fort. The sea wall is pretty well battered. The fire at fort Johnson was not so heavy to-day. Some few shots were fired on Sullivan's Island.—Our batteries keep up a regular fire, making some excellent shots, and exceeding the enemy in accuracy. Not a single casualty at forts Sumter, Moultrie, or any of the batteries. No further firing on the city. The shells thrown and picked up were filled with Greek fire. The one which struck the Union Bank, fell in the cistern. All the others fell in water. A heavy fire is still going on.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29th, 1863.

Batteries Gregg and Wagner kept up a continuous fire on Sumter last night. The Monitors took no part during the night. No casualties. Maj Elliott, commanding, reports all well and in good spirits. Very little firing from the enemy on the other fortifications. Our batteries kept up a regular fire on Morris Island. One gun at Gregg is reported to have been silenced last night by a shot from Moultrie.

THE SKIRMISH IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., Oct. 28, 1863.

The skirmish at Bealton on Monday was between Johnston's division and a large body of the enemy's cavalry.—It commenced early in the morning and lasted over four hours. The enemy fought dismounted. We drove him back over three miles. Capt. S. Seabod (Hungarian), A. D. C. to General French, captured at Bealton, was sent through to day. Two safe guards, left by the Yankees to protect their property on their line of retreat, were sent to Richmond to day by Gen. Lee, to be unconditionally returned home. The Yankees are reported concentrating at Warrenton Junction.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28th, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Chas. Dimmock, Chief of Ordnance of Virginia, died suddenly last night at his residence in this city.

Rumors are afloat of a contemplated raid by the Yankees from the Peninsula in this direction.

Members of Congress are beginning to arrive to secure quarters for the winter. The city is already crowded with sojourners and refugees. When Congress and the Legislature are both in session, it will be difficult to obtain accommodations.

Confederate eight per cents. sold at auction to-day at $113 and interest.

It is believed that the Yankee government withdrew its consent to the removal of the French tobacco stored in Richmond, in consequence of the privilege granted to the Steamer Florida at Brest.

MEETING OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 28th, 1863.

At a convention of Telegraph Operators, held in this city on the 26th and 27th, a preamble and resolutions, a constitution, by laws, &c., were adopted for the Government of an association to be styled the "Southern Telegraphic Association;" and the following officers were elected: Charles A. Gaston, of Mobile, Ala., President; J. Sisson Clark, of Charleston, S. C., Vice President; Charles F. Barnes, of Augusta, Ga., Secretary; and E. J. Saville, of Meridian, Miss., Treasurer.

DUEL IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 28th, 1863.

A duel occurred near Augusta to-day, between E. A. Redd of Augusta city, and R. Copeland, of Maryland. The latter was killed.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AT ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Oct. 28th, 1863.

President Davis arrived here to-day, on his return from the West. His visit was extended to Jackson, Miss., where he addressed the people from the State-House. He returned via Mobile, Pollard and Montgomery. His reception everywhere was enthusiastic, and evinced on the part of the people a most enthusiastic support of the Government and cause. At Pollard, he reviewed Clanton's brigade of exempts, and received one of the most gratifying receptions of his tour. He leaves to-morrow for Macon and Savannah.

The President's Speech at Chattanooga.

Some audacious trick seems to have been played with the telegraphic report of this speech. The Chattanooga "Rebel," now published in Atlanta, makes this announcement:

On last Friday we published, simultaneously with all the other journals of the South, a serenading speech of President Davis, reported from General Bragg's headquarters, and approved as correct, according to law, by his Provost Marshal, General Alexander McKinstry.

In his speech the President was made to eulogize Gen. Bragg as a military commander of the first magnitude, and to denounce all who are, or have been of a different opinion as creatures of malice, whose shafts fall harmless at the victorious foot steps of the hero of Chickamauga!

Upon his return to Atlanta the attention of the President was called to this offensive publication. He expressed the most indignant surprise. Such an idea, much less such words, he said, had never escaped his lips, nor would they had he entertained them. So far from eulogizing Gen. Bragg, he had not mentioned so much as his name in the course of his remarks, and had studiously avoided any allusion which could irritate the large number of gallant officers who were antagonistic to the commanding General. He asked General Custis Lee to make inquiries into the matter and to correct the strange misrepresentations of his address. We hereby announce the fact to our readers, in justice both to the President and our own columns. The Press Association, through the superintendent, Mr. Thrasher, is making the proper effort to discover the source of the despatch which communicated such false statements.

Meanwhile, we shall refrain from the expression of an opinion of the officer—General Bragg's confidential friend and Provost Marshal General—who put the broad seal of army headquarters upon it, and approved it to the press of the country as correct. It is to be made the subject of an official inquiry. We should like very much, however, to bear what he has to say in defence of himself.

French in Mexico.

From late U. S. Papers.

"Gen. Forey, before his departure from the city of Mexico, issued some high-handed orders against the unknown assassins of a French Zouave, threatening to burn down the town of Tlaxpan, where the man was murdered, if the act was not otherwise expiated. The new campaign against Juarez was about to begin, with the small chances of succees on the part of the French. We may now look for exciting news from Mexico."

"Ex-President Juarez was reorganizing some sort of ministry in the Northwestern provinces. Comonfort is Minister of War, Nunez of the Treasury, Jose Maria Iglesias, Minister of Justice, &c."

In view of this formidable news, the Yankees anticipate that the Emperor Napoleon will soon run from Mexico in affright. The New York "Herald" says:

"The sooner that Napoleon gives up his wild Mexican scheme the better will it be for himself and his army. Instead of sending out a substiute to replace General Forey, he should act with promptness and decision, and recall the whole of his soldiers now in Mexico contrary to the will of his own subjects and the Mexican people. By this means he would relieve himself of a grave responsibility and prevent other serious complications which must otherwise arise out of this vexed Mexican question."

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

"The character of the speeches at the New York banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet had invoked considerable comment in England"

"The London Times, in speaking of the American statements in regard to the Russian fleet in the American water says: "That the Russian squadron of the Eastern Ocean should winter in an American port to escape the ice in the Baltic Sea, and thus be nearer its cruising ground in the Spring, is nothing more than a nautical circumstance. To build upon it such direful consequence to all the world as have been predicted is not American; it is absurd. It is an absurdity even that ought to be too mild for stump orators. It will be observed that the Russian and American Admirals, who are real officers and sailors, do not echo the blood thirsty trash which is ascertained to belong to a person named Walbridge, who is like a varnishing director of a bubble company in London."

The Yankee papers, however as usual, represent that England is in dreadful alarm at the propect of the Russo American alliance, having no doubt heard of that toast proposed by Mrs. Lincoln. Which was to resound through aristocratic balls and palaces of Europe with such stunning effect. Says the Herald, Earl Russell has had his perceptions of international law wonderfully quickened by the fluttering of the Cross of St. Vladimir in the harbor of New York.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

KINGSTON, GA, OCT. 18, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

I am not skilled in telling anecdotes, but submit the following for amusement.

Not long since I was crossing Lookout Mountain, I had occasson to stop at a Widow's house.

Her son, over 18 years, sat in the door toying with the spinal continuation of a cat.

After the usual compliments, I said, Madam, how is it that, in these trying times, when our country demand the prompt and energetic services of every strong arm, your son clings to the apron string?

Widow. I'll tell yer, sur. Yer see, I wurse wunce for the Union, till the war commenced. Then I straddled the fence, and dident want my son, Jeemes, to go. So I tuk and sold the old sow and seven pigs, the brindle cow and calf and my best mare—Kit was a nice critter and with foal by Tom Simpson's horse—and by raking and scraping, I got money enough to hire Jeemes a *prostitute*.

FOBODY.
Chat. Rebel.

Caution.

We admonish the public to be on their guard against two suspicious persons named Brandy and Whiskey, who are now prowling about the country maltreating and destroying a great number of people. They have been pointed out to us in company with a third ruffian who calls himself Rum. Whisky is a foreigner. He has lived several years in Scotland, and is well known in Ireland, where he passed himself off under the assumed names of Farintosh and Potyean. Since his emigration to America, he resided a long while at Monongahela. He is now a regularly naturalized citizen, and may be met with at all hours of the day or night. He is a mean-looking, yellow-faced fellow, who generally mixes himself up with persons of very opposite characters. We have seen him (though not lately) arm and arm with Messrs. Sugar and Lemon. When so supported, he always gets into hot-water, and is very quarrelsome. All three of them go into the streets, punching everybody they meet, staggering some and knocking down others. No better evidence can be given of the effects of "evil communication" than this, for Sugar and Lemon, when out of Whiskey's influence, are very respectable and harmless people. Sugar is particularly sweet-tempered, but when Whiskey gets hold of him, all his sweetness melts away. The habits of Whiskey are all low, and though some of them keep up a secret intercourse with him, yet he is not publicly recognized by the members of "Good Society." Monsieur Brandy, on the other hand, is more genteel, and may occasionally be encountered at the tables of persons of condition. He sat opposite to us yesterday, and behaved very becomingly, probably because the company took scarcely any notice of him. His complexion is ruddy and high colored and his general manner spirited and agreeable. Brandy is a Frenchman by birth and belongs to the ancient family of De Cogniac. It is to be lamented that a person with such gentlemanly capacities should ever mingle with people of such bad odor as Whisky and Rum. He is a decided ruffian. His very looks condemn him His face is of a dark-yellow hue, and from the unpleasant effluvia which proceeded from him, we suspect he is sadly unclean in his habits, and has an antipathy to water, and yet he is a monstrous coxcomb, and is always admiring his own appearance in a glass.

From these descriptions our readers may be able to discover and avoid these suspicious characters. All connection with them is disreputable, and great injury to health, purse and fame must attend the slightest intimacy.

HORRIBLE MISTAKE.—Queer things get into the newspapers. Thus it is related that a diffident Hartford bachelor went to the seashore in August to seek refuge from the loneliness of his celibacy; and one dark evening, enjoying the breeze of the piazza of his hotel, happened to take a seat that had just been vacated by the husband of a loving wife, with whom the happy man had been chatting. In a few moments the lady returned, and mistaking the stranger for her husband, lovingly encircled his neck and gave him an affectionate kiss, with the remark, "Come, darling, is it not about time to retire?" He did not faint, but the shock was very severe.

THE LATE ADVANCE TOWARDS ABINGDON.—The Bristol (Tenn.) *Advocate* gives us some further particulars of the second occupation of that place on the 15th ult. Writing on Thursday last, the editor says:

The enemy advanced from Blountville on Thursday morning and entered Bristol at about 12 o'clock. The enemy from Zollicoffer formed a junction here about the same time, and immediately pursued our retreating army in the direction of Abingdon. They only followed us some six miles, when Col. Witcher's cavalry met them and gave them battle. They thought they had run against a large army, and, after exchanging some twenty or thirty shots from their artillery, retreated in this direction, saying that the rebels had been reinforced by at least 20,000 men. In this skirmish we killed three and wounded ten of their number. No casualties on our side.

Had our forces then turned upon them, as they should have done, we could have killed and captured hundreds of their fleeing forces; but instead of this we *imagined* that they had a force of 20,000 and continued our retreat to Abingdon.

The skirmish took place at or near Col. John Preston's. From there to this place they tore up the railroad and burnt every bridge, some six or seven in number, most of which are small ones and can be rebuilt in a few weeks. We learn from Mr. Minor, the agent of the road at this place, that the cars will run here again in the course of two or three weeks.

On the retreat of the enemy from Bristol back towards Blountville and Zollicoffer, they were followed by Cols. Bottles and Witcher, who harrassed them considerably. On Monday last they charged a company two miles from Zollicoffer, and captured 27 of their number and wounded some. In this engagement Col. Bottles was severely wounded. We learn this morning that he is better, and it is thought will recover. On the same day Capt or Lieut. Fitzgerald, assisted by our gallant friend, Lieut. O. C. King, with seven privates, charged a company of near 200, in the neighborhood of Baugman's Ford, and captured four of their number, killing some three, and then made his escape by cutting his way through them with his sabre.

Cols. Bottles and Witcher's command have captured, since the retreat of the enemy from Col. Preston's, six miles above here, some 40 or 50 of the invaders.—Among them we may mention one of the murderer's of Lt. Tipton, one deserter from the 14th Virginia regiment, and one young man that had enlisted under their banner from near this place day before.

The last report we hear of the enemy is that one brigade is at Jonesborough, while the others are on the march for Greenville. It is reported that they have left some three or four companies at and around Rogersville. The whole force which came to this place would not reach over 4,000 men. They were commanded by Gens. Shackleford and Sam. Carter, all mounted infantry, save one regiment.

GOATS.—As much as we detest Billy, there is no one little animal more useful to mankind than him and his numerous family. With only a shelter for the little ones to skip about on in any weather and hide under from the storm, for Billy has a horror of getting wet, they will double and treble their numbers in twelve months. For the table there is nothing superior to kid, tender as a young chicken and sweet as the finest venison. It is the dish of the epicure. Without a grain of corn it fattens, and is always ready for the knife. Its hide, when tanned, makes superb shoes for ladies or gentlemen. Yet, Billy is tabooed, simply because he is a mischievous fellow, and his cologne is not always as pure as it might be.

Why is it that every farm yard is not filled with so useful an animal as Billy?

In cities they are not situated so well as in the free open woods. Here they are a sort of public property, every man and negro feeling they have a perfect right to cuff Billy about as if he was a vagrant, and not fit for decent society. Such, however, is not the case, for Billy is a first rate fellow, and if he shows a disposition to be pugilistic it is only when he considers his prerogatives encroached upon by some two legged animal for whom he has no more respect than any other Billy.

Farmers and Planters, get you a stock of Billies, and take care of them, and you'll not regret it.

A Noble Example.

It is pleasing to record instances of liberality and generosity at a period when the greed of gain and the spirit of extortion seem to have seized upon so large a portion of the community.

We learn that Dr. John Roy Baylor, of Caroline, upon being requested to sell products of his farm to a committee of citizens upon more than Government prices, emphatically declined to receive more than those prices. The same gentleman has supplied the Government with provisions sufficient for the support of an entire regiment, and has given access to his granary, free of all price, to suffering soldiers and the poor of his neighborhood.

All honor to this true Virginia gentleman, "one of the olden time." Would that there were more like him. Would that his example might kindle a flame of generous emulation in the hearts of all the agriculturists in the country.—*R. Dispatch.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD, RALEIGH, OCTOBER 2D, 1863.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the the Literary Fund having made distribution of said Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Fall distribution of each County, and the sum total during the year.

The amount of said Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, upon application to the Treasurer of the Literary Fund.

The Counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their share from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, *President ex-officio*.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., *Secretary to the Board.*

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	SPRING DIS	FALL DIS.	TOTAL DIS.	DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.	$ CTS.
Alamance	10,475	$ 1217 68	$ 1522 10	$ 2739 78		
Alexander	5,778	671 6[illegible]	839 60	1511 2[illegible]		
Anson	10,834	1265 25	1581 56	2846 81		
Alleghany	3,507	407 58	509 49	917 05		
Ashe	7,800	906 74	1133 42	2040 16		
Beaufort	12,428	1444 75	1805 94	3250 69		
Bertie	11,036	1282 91	1603 64	2886 55	David J. Watson, Eliza J. C. Watson and Jos. Watson, Deaf and Dumb,	225 00
Bladen	9,864	1146 67	1433 34	2580 01		
Brunswick	6,954	808 3[illegible]	1010 47	1818 8[illegible]		
Buncombe	11,882	1381 26	1726 57	3107 83		
Burke	8,288	963 46	1204 32	2167 78		
Cabarrus	9,330	1084 69	1355 74	2440 33	Maggie Bromley, Blind,	75 00
Caldwell	7,064	821 17	1026 46	1847 63		
Camden	4,492	522 19	652 74	1174 93		
Carteret	7,398	860 01	1075 01	1935 03	Sarah W. Bushall, Blind,	75 00
Caswell	12,47[illegible]	1449 95	1812 44	3262 39	Minerva A. Walker, Deaf and Dumb,	75 00
Catawba	10,061	1169 91	1462 39	2632 30	Caswell M. Cobb, Deaf and Dumb,	75 00
Chatham	16,607	1930 52	2413 15	4343 67	William C. Abernathy, Deaf and Dumb, Sarah C. Fooshee, Blind,	150 00
Cherokee	8,958	1041 35	1301 69	2343 04		
Chowan	5,367	623 74	773 42	1401 16		
Cleaveland	11,495	1336 2[illegible]	1670 30	3006 56		
Columbus	7,612	884 88	1106 16	1991 9[illegible]		
Craven	13,797	1603 87	2004 84	3608 71	George W. Hartie, Blind, John McCorqudale and Mary McCorquadale, Deaf and Dumb,	225 00
Cumberland	14,037	1631 76	2039 7[illegible]	3671 4[illegible]		
Currituck	6,406	744 68	930 85	1675 53	James Ewing, Blind,	75 00
Davidson	15,377	1786 84	2233 5[illegible]	2683 00	Enoch Orrell, Blind,	75 00
Davie	7,537	876 16	1095 2[illegible]	1971 36	Nancy J. Blanchard, Ellen Johnson, Deaf and Dumb,	150 00
Duplin	12,936	1503 78	1879 72	3383 50		
Edgecombe	13,333	1549 93	1937 4	3487 34	John W. C. Luper, Deaf and Dumb,	75 00
Forsyth	11,986	1393 23	1741 54	3134 77		
Franklin	11,27[illegible]	1311 04	1638 80	2949 84		
Gaston	8,[illegible]31	980 08	1225 10	2205 18	Jonas M. Cortnen, Blind,	75 00
Gates	6,885	800 13	1000 16	1800 29		
Granville	18,962	2204 28	2755 36	4959 64		
Greene	6,34[illegible]	737 71	922 14	1659 85		
Guilford	18,606	2162 91	2703 64	4866 55		
Halifax	15,30[illegible]	1778 76	2223 27	4002 07	George L. Jones, Blind,	75 00
Harnett	7,005	814 3[illegible]	1017 93	1832 22	William Holt, James Holt, Deaf and Dumb,	150 00
Haywood	6,670	659 82	824 77	1484 59		
Henderson	9,895	1150 27	1437 84	2588 11		
Hertford	7,726	898 13	1122 66	2020 79		
Hyde	6,678	769 21	961 51	1730 72		
Iredell	13,676	1589 81	1987 26	3577 07		
Jackson	5,416	629 66	787 00	1416 66		
Johnston	13,696	1591 44	1989 30	3580 74		
Jones	4,365	507 42	634 27	1141 64		
Lenoir	8,158	948 35	1185 44	2133 79		
Lincoln	7,349	854 30	1067 87	1922 17		
Macon	5,796	673 67	842 09	1515 76		
Madison	5,823	676 9[illegible]	846 1[illegible]	1523 05		
Martin	8,468	984 38	1230 47	2214 85		
McDowell	6,698	787 00	958 75	1745 75	Jasper Jamison, Mary M. Nichols, Deaf and Dumb,	150 00
Mecklenburg	14,758	1715 51	2144 49	3860 00		
Montgomery	6,920	804 43	1005 54	1809 97	Christopher Seevers, Deaf and Dumb,	75 00
Moore	10,420	1211 30	1514 12	2725 41		
Nash	9,815	1140 97	1426 [illegible]	2567 1[illegible]	Isabella Peagram, Z. A. Peagram, Deaf and Dumb,	150 00
New Hanover	17,582	2043 87	2554 85	4598 72		
Northampton	10,653	1238 3[illegible]	1547 98	2786 3[illegible]		
Onslow	7,457	866 86	1083 57	1950 43		
Orange	14,905	1732 67	2165 84	3898 51		
Pasquotank	7,747	900 57	1125 71	2026 2[illegible]		
Perquimans	5,820	676 56	845 70	1522 26	James C. Lane, Deaf and Dumb,	75 00
Person	9,143	1062 85	1328 56	2391 41	Cornelius W. Wilburn, Blind,	75 00
Pitt	12,691	1475 30	1844 12	3349 42		
Polk	3,795	441 16	551 45	992 61		
Randolph	16,13[illegible]	1875 66	2344 57	4220 23		
Richmond	8,828	1026 23	1282 79	2309 02		
Robeson	13,307	1546 90	1933 62	3480 52	John H. Belton, Benjamin Belton, Deaf and Dumb,	150 00
Rockingham	14,219	1652 93	2066 16	3719 09		
Rowan	13,01[illegible]	1512 85	1891 0[illegible]	3403 91	John B. Watson, Blind,	75 00
Rutherford	10,617	1234 20	1542 75	2776 95		
Sampson	13,812	1605 62	2007 02	3612 64	M. A. Hall, Lizzie Hall, Blind,	
Stanly	7,333	852 54	1065 55	1917 99		
Stokes	9,414	1094 35	1367 94	2462 29		
Surry	9,881	1148 62	1435 80	2584 44	George Harris, N. J. Hill, Deaf and Dumb,	
Tyrrell	4,304	500 33	625 4	1125 74		
Union	10,304	1197 87	1497 34	2695 21		
Wake	24,334	2828 77	3535 96	6364 73	N. J. Dupree, John Simpson, Blind, Geoorge B. Harward, R. Clements, Deaf and Dumb,	300 00
Washington	5,37[illegible]	624 37	780 46	1404 83		
Warren	11,564	1344 52	16[illegible]0 66	3025 1[illegible]	Joseph J. Reid, Blind,	75 00
Watauga	4,915	571 36	714 20	12[illegible]5 56		
Wayne	12,726	1479 3[illegible]	1849 2[illegible]	3328 57	J. L. Sumerlin, S. W. Sumerlin, N. B. Sumerlin, H. Sumerlin, Deaf and Dumb,	300 00
Wilkes	14,2[illegible]6	1658 36	2072 99	3731 37		
Wilson	8,321	967 29	1209 12	2176 41	S. A. Owens, M. Owens, Betsy Owens, Blind.	225 00
Yadkin	10,138	1178 51	1473 15	2651 66		
Yancey	8,510	987 26	1238 57	2225 85		
		100,000 00	125,000 00	225,000 00		

October 19, 1863.

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